MC82PLA1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 In re: 4 PLATINUM-BEECHWOOD LITIGATION 18 Civ. 06658 (JSR) 5 MARTIN TROTT and CHRISTOPHER 18 Civ. 10936 (JSR) 6 SMITH, as Joint Official 7 Liquidators and Foreign Representatives of PLATINUM 8 PARTNERS VALUE ARBITRAGE FUND LP (in Official Liquidation) and 9 PLATINUM PARTNERS VALUE ARBITRAGE FUND LP (in Official Liquidation) 10 Plaintiffs, 11 V. 12 PLATINUM MANAGEMENT (NY) LLC, 13 et al., 14 Defendants. -----x Trial 15 16 17 New York, N.Y. December 8, 2022 18 9:20 a.m. 19 20 Before: 21 HON. JED S. RAKOFF, 22 District Judge and a Jury 23 24 25

1	APPEARANCES
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7 8 9	KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN, LLP Attorneys for Defendant Bodner BY: ELIOT LAUER GABRIEL HERTZBERG JULIA B. MOSSE
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12	BY: NATHANIEL C. AMENT-STONE ALLESANDRA TYLER
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14	
15	Also Present:
16	Michael Robson, Paradocs Motion Support
17	Esterah Brown, Paralegal, Curtis Mallet
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(Trial resumes; jury not present)

THE COURT: So I am very grateful for the submissions from the parties on this very interesting issue regarding the release. I think, given that the plaintiffs will rest—other than Mr. Quintero's continuing testimony—later this morning that it is time for the Court to rule. My ruling will be stated shortly here, but it will also be elaborated in a written opinion that I will issue in due course.

My ruling is that when joint tortfeasors negotiate and enter into a release that purports to release them from claims related to the tort, that the release is invalid under New York law. And although I recognize that to some extent this is not a matter that has been elaborated in the case law of New York State, after further research, I think it is reasonably clear that this is where the highest court in New York would come out. But I will elaborate on that in my written opinion.

I will note that I think the hypotheticals raised by defense counsel, both orally previously and now their latest submission, about what they think would be the practical problems presented by such a ruling are, I think, a misunderstanding of the ruling. The Court is not ruling that, if there is an otherwise valid release, it can't be enforced against claims unrelated to the tort perpetrated by the tortfeasors. This only comes up, as it does in this case, where the suggestion is that the release entered into by the

joint tortfeasors bars any claim for the very tort that they sought to mutually release. It doesn't relate to anything else that is being arguably released.

Also, the burden is on the plaintiff in any such case, including this one, to show that the parties entering into the release were joint tortfeasors. So it's not that it is, as some of the arguments raised by defense counsel suggest, a burden placed on the defense; it's a burden placed on the plaintiff. And the jury will be so instructed when we get to that stage of the case.

Now, an issue that I don't have to resolve right now but I want to flag for the charging conference is should I instruct the jury, if the plaintiff fails to show that the parties to the release were joint tortfeasors, that the release is a total defense to this lawsuit? I think the answer is probably yes, but I will hear argument on that in due course. I am not yet persuaded by plaintiffs' arguments that there are other grounds for invalidating the release in part or in whole in this case, but I don't have to reach that.

All right. So are we going to hear from that short witness first or are we going to have the reading of the deposition?

MR. GLUCK: Short witness.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. GLUCK: Short witness, Mr. Trott.

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               THE COURT: Very good. Let's bring in the jury.
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              THE DEPUTY CLERK: I'm sorry. I misspoke. They are
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      not all here. I am going to go take attendance.
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               THE COURT:
                          Okay. Who is the defense's first witness?
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                          Oh, no, I think they are still calling
              MR. LAUER:
     Mr. Trott.
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               THE COURT: No, no. I'm saying, they are going to
      rest this morning. I will spend the necessary five minutes
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      hearing any motions, and then we will have defense call their
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      first witness. So I am saying who is your first witness?
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              MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, after Mr. Trott,
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     plaintiffs will do the routine for the deposition of Mr. Katz.
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      I understand that will take about a half hour, 40 minutes.
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      Then we are prepared to call Joe SanFilippo, the CFO of
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     Platinum Management --
               THE COURT: That's all I wanted to know. I was
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      curious who the person was. And maybe if you could tell me,
      because we are going to go a full day, how long do you think he
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     will take on direct?
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              MR. HERTZBERG: I think the direct will take about
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      two, two and a half.
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               THE COURT: Minutes or hours?
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              MR. HERTZBERG:
                              Weeks, Judge.
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              THE COURT: That's what I feared. Okay.
                                                        But we still
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     may reach a second witness today. Who after that?
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MR. HERTZBERG: We also have ready today in the courthouse David Steinberg. He was the portfolio manager and chief risk officer of Platinum Management.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. LAUER: I would like a few minutes very briefly to argue a motion for judgment after they close their case. And as your Honor had suggested, we will reserve anything that we think relates to the numbers that Mr. Quintero will be talking about in the middle of our case when he comes back. But I would like --

THE COURT: Yes. First of all, you correctly state that you will have another shot, but the second shot will only be as to anything raised by his testimony.

I am happy to give as much time as you want, but I think some of that time may have to be during the first morning break. It depends how quickly we move. But it may be that I will hear you for five minutes, I will rule tentatively, you will put your first witness on the stand, and then I will give you further argument at the break. And if I — if you persuade me, the worst that could happen is you had an hour of your witness for the greater glory of the law. So I don't see how that will prejudice you.

MR. LAUER: I am happy to use the time now, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me see.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: No. 6, who comes from the Bronx, just got off of a subway near here, so five minutes.

THE COURT: If you want to start, that's fine.

MR. LAUER: I will, because Mr. Trott is not a fact witness as it relates to anything that happened during our relevant period.

Your Honor, we think there is a failure of proof as it relates to the actual claims in this case.

THE COURT: Yes. By the way, just I think the record is already crystal clear on this, but you object to my ruling on the release, the ruling I just gave, and you preserve that ruling for appeal. And I'm sure it is an issue that I think the Court of Appeals may find of interest. So you don't have to reargue any of that.

MR. LAUER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's fully preserved.

MR. LAUER: I was trained very well in this courthouse by the late Peter Fleming and Judge John Sprizzo. They will always say you waived when you get upstairs, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, and he didn't mean they would wave at you.

MR. LAUER: Okay. So the claim against Mr. Bodner is that he is a fiduciary or something equivalent to a fiduciary and that at some point in time he came to learn that Platinum Management was fraudulently overvaluing the assets and failed

to do whatever it was he had the power to do. So let me try to break that apart. I submit, most respectfully, he is not a fiduciary, and admittedly the facts of this case are somewhat unique in trying to put this particular role into a box.

Fiduciaries typically involve someone who has specific authority—a manager, an officer, an attorney, an advisor. I think, as the Court held in the summary judgment, and I think as there has been no evidence, Mr. Bodner had no managerial roles or supervisory roles in terms of the actual business of the company. He wasn't involved in the valuations, wasn't involved in supervising portfolio managers or traders. So it would be very hard to say that a failure of supervision or failure to correct a valuator could even conceivably apply.

THE COURT: What about there was some evidence, I think—although I am not sure how much of it actually got into evidence, but there at least was a suggestion that he had the ultimate authority.

MR. LAUER: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LAUER: Yes. I'm trying to break this up.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. LAUER: In other words, there were basically three ways—two that I think are more common and one that I think the Court may have semi created for this case. There are three ways that I think of:

One is that you have an actual job. You are a fiduciary, you know you are a fiduciary, and the people who are your principals know that you are there. So at the managerial level there is no evidence that — or certainly not sufficient evidence to meet their burden that Mr. Bodner had managerial or authority — that he was a fiduciary at that level.

The second way that someone can be a fiduciary is typically in a direct communication type of transaction, where you have two siblings that are managing the estate and one sibling is relying on the other; or two people are doing a transaction, and one clearly — and they each know that one is relying on the other; the other understands that there is reliance, and one of them has unique facts that is not disclosed. So in those advisory direct communication situations, you can have a fiduciary relationship.

THE COURT: So in that regard—and I'm not sure it pertains to any claim made by the plaintiffs in this case, but just to raise it—there is the letter and e-mails that came into evidence yesterday from Moses Katz and his wife saying, in effect, that they had relied totally on Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld in entering or considering entering into their investment. What about that?

MR. LAUER: Well, let me respond to that. I think there is a difference between I -- I am -- I like the idea that this is your fund because I have a lot of respect for you, but

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I don't expect for a minute -- there is no indication for a minute that Marcos Katz was expecting David Bodner to be doing what I would call oversight work, as opposed to you are a leader of the Jewish community, I'm a leader of the Jewish community, we know each other for a long time, so if this is a fund that you are founding and you are associated with, that is what brings me in and why I am not going to Goldman Sachs.

THE COURT: You are saying that -- and I don't think we should use the example Goldman Sachs. There is enough Judaism in this case as it is. But you are saying if my friend says to me I'm invested in Platinum and you ought to do it, too, that doesn't create a fiduciary duty?

MR. LAUER: Correct. And I think you need more of a communication basically. It's very unclear exactly how reliable, from an evidentiary point of view, Marcos Katz's letters were when he is trying to guilt Bodner and Huberfeld and Nordlicht into releasing the funds when he knows they don't have liquidity.

THE COURT: That's fair. But of course on a motion at the close of the plaintiffs' case, I have to take every reasonable inference there could be.

MR. LAUER: I appreciate that, but it's interesting that they have complete access to the server, so 20 million documents and e-mails. They have complete access to multiple former employees of Platinum. They have cooperation agreements

with a number of them. And the closest they come to anyone saying anything about the issue is in 2015 Marcos Katz—a frustrated, angry Marcos Katz—saying, hey, you know, I am in this because of you.

THE COURT: Along those lines, I don't recall anything in any of those communications in which he or his wife says: You told us $X \to X$

MR. LAUER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- and we relied on that.

MR. LAUER: Correct. And your Honor is absolutely correct because in that one-on-one — in that bilateral type of situation, you need not only the principal saying I am relying on you, but there has to be some manifestation by the fiduciary that, yes, you can rely on me and I know you are relying on me and I will look after it. There is nothing from Mr. Bodner responding, as your Honor points out.

So let me turn to the third --

THE COURT: Yes, and then I think the juror is probably here. So I will hear you briefly on the third, just so --

MR. LAUER: The third one is really what the case has evolved into, which is this idea that even if he has no managerial or supervisory responsibility, he is a partner and he is a participating and active partner and has the power on the partnership level to supervise and react to incorrect

1	conduct or fraudulent information. And that's the one that
2	this case has focused on, which is
3	THE COURT: All right. I now have your three. I know
4	you need to elaborate the last one at great length and we will
5	give you all of that opportunity, but now I think the jury is
6	here.
7	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, they are.
8	MR. LAUER: Thank you, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: And let's bring in the witness. Let's get
10	the plaintiff to bring in the witness, your witness.
11	THE DEPUTY CLERK: The Judge is asking for the
12	witness.
13	MR. GLUCK: He is right here.
14	THE COURT: I'm sorry. I forgot it was the liquidator
15	himself.
16	THE WITNESS: Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Unfortunately, since I grew up in the
18	Soviet era, liquidation has a different meaning for me than it
19	does for this case.
20	(Continued on next page)
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(Jury present)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

We have had a number of occasions in this case unusually where witnesses have had to come back later than we expected. Mr. Quintero, who was testifying yesterday, his wife has some health issues that I think will be resolved today or tomorrow, but I have excused him until Monday.

Now, we will just go ahead. Plaintiffs will finish their case this morning other than that, and then the defendants will start their case, and then we will interrupt their case to have Mr. Quintero come back on Monday morning.

The order of witnesses doesn't matter at all. What's important for you is what you think the witness has proven or failed to prove as the case may be, and it doesn't matter who calls the witness or what the order of the witnesses or anything like that. What's really important is your evaluation of the witness.

So I'm sorry that we had to interrupt Mr. Quintero's testimony, but he will be back to complete his testimony on Monday.

So please call your next witness.

MR. GLUCK: Plaintiff calls Mr. Martin Trott.

MARTIN TROTT,

called as a witness by the plaintiffs

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct

1 DIRECT EXAMINATION

- 2 BY MR. GLUCK:
- 3 Q. Good morning, Mr. Trott.
- 4 A. Good morning.
- 5 Q. Are you one of the two joint official liquidators of
- 6 | Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage Fund, LP?
- 7 | A. I am.
- 8 Q. Could you please describe for the jury what a joint
- 9 official liquidator is?
- 10 | A. Yes, certainly. So a joint official liquidator is a
- 11 court-appointed officer who takes over in a liquidation
- 12 | scenario, which is akin to a U.S. bankruptcy process, in this
- 13 | case of a fund. And I am appointed by the Court, as I say,
- 14 under a Court order, with very specific duties to investigate
- 15 the affairs of the company, collect the books and records, look
- 16 at the asset position, what assets can be realized, investigate
- 17 | whether or not there are any claims that can be brought on
- 18 | behalf of the fund, and ultimately recover assets for the
- 19 benefit of creditors of the fund and, should there be enough
- 20 | assets realized, to then distribute those assets to the
- 21 | rightful parties.
- 22 | THE COURT: Just out of curiosity, where are you from?
- 23 | THE WITNESS: I was born in England. I now reside in
- 24 | the Cayman Islands.
- 25 THE COURT: And the Court that appointed you was the

1 | Cayman Island Court.

THE WITNESS: It was, your Honor. It was the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands.

THE COURT: Very good. Go ahead.

BY MR. GLUCK:

- Q. Mr. Trott, is private equity funds and hedge funds a major business in the Cayman Islands?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have any idea about how many hedge funds and private equity funds are registered there?
- A. So the statistics are approximately 60 to 70 percent of hedge funds globally domiciled in the Cayman Islands, so it's a very large part of the financial services business.
 - Q. Cayman Islands has become for hedge funds and private equity funds what Delaware is for U.S. corporations, is that fair?
 - A. Yes. In this case, the investors would invest in two what's called feeder funds. One was a Delaware corporation so that U.S. investors could invest into a Delaware entity, and the second was a Cayman Islands company which was where international investors could invest on a tax efficient basis through the feeder fund that's based in the Cayman Islands, and the various two entities, the money flowed into PPVA, which is the entity that I am in control of.

THE COURT: I will give a little bit more background

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Trott - Direct

because I think this is not relevant to any issue in the case. But just to move things along, so business entities incorporate or otherwise choose to arrange for their organization to be either in a particular state or in a particular country. So, for example, a great many U.S. companies are incorporated in Delaware, the State of Delaware, even though most of their activities are not in Delaware, but they see usually some tax advantage or some other advantage to being incorporated in Delaware.

And similarly, hedge funds frequently originate or choose as their home the Cayman Islands. You may -- I don't believe it is because of the beaches there, although they may like that, as well, but again because there are business advantages to doing so. So this is all routine stuff. I didn't want you to think this was unusual.

Go ahead.

BY MR. GLUCK:

- Q. The Grand Court of the Cayman Islands oversees the wind-down, official or otherwise, of many of the world's private equity funds and hedge funds, is that right?
- A. When -- yes.
- Q. Are you yourself, by virtue of your appointment here, an officer of the Cayman Islands court?
- 24 | A. Correct.
 - Q. Are you a fiduciary?

Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct

1 | A. Yes.

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2 Q. Do you have a duty to --

THE COURT: So how come you are not wearing a wig?

Go ahead, counsel. I think now we have exhausted the

5 background.

- 6 BY MR. GLUCK:
 - Q. Do you have a duty to act neutrally?
- 8 A. Absolutely.
- 9 Q. How is it that you came to be appointed over Platinum
- 10 Partners Value Arbitrage? Are you aware of the chain of events
- 11 | that led directly in the Cayman Islands into liquidation and
- 12 | your appointment?
- 13 A. Yes. So as a result of a chain of events in 2016 and
- 14 | earlier, including Murray Huberfeld's arrest, for example,
- 15 | there was a filing first in the Cayman Islands over the feeder
- 16 | fund in the Cayman Islands and then the Platinum Management
- 17 | itself filed for a winding up in the Cayman Islands of PPVA.
- 18 | That was in August of 2016.
- 19 Q. Since August of 2016, have you and the team at Rawlinson &
- 20 | Hunter been working to realize the assets, investigate the
- 21 | causes of the insolvency, and to bring litigation?
- MR. LAUER: Leading.
- 23 THE COURT: For sure.
- 24 BY MR. GLUCK:

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Q. What have you been doing since your appointment?

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Trott - Direct

- A. So since our appointment, the joint official liquidators have a -- we have a team -- there are two of us, but we have, as you would expect, a team that assists us in the performance of our duties, and we have been putting an enormous amount of work in over the last six years on this case combined, just my team and myself alone, it's about 27 1/2 thousand hours and myself, I have spent about 3 1/2 thousand hours on this case going over a vast amount of information and investigating the causes of the failure.
- Q. Have you brought a series of litigations in courts and arbitral panels around the world, Mr. Trott?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were some of those litigations designed to reduce the insolvency?
- MR. LAUER: Objection. Leading.
- 16 BY MR. GLUCK:
 - Q. What were the various purposes of those litigations?
- A. So as I mentioned, one of our powers as liquidators is we have the ability to bring claims on behalf of the fund, on
- 20 behalf of PPVA, after our investigations and should there be
- 21 sufficient evidence to bring such claims. And so in this case,
- 22 given the circumstances of the failure and the circumstances
- 23 behind the collapse, there have been multiple litigations that
- 24 we have had to bring against various parties.
 - Q. After a time, did you come into possession of records of

Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct

- 1 | Platinum Management?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 | Q. After a time, did you ultimately gain access to a portion
- 4 of the Platinum server?
- 5 | A. Yes.

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- Q. Speaking as an officer of the Cayman court, why have you
- 7 | brought this case?
- 8 THE COURT: Sustained.
 - MR. LAUER: Objection. He is not --
- 10 | THE COURT: Sustained.
- MR. LAUER: Thank you.
- 12 | THE COURT: He is a fact witness and you need to
- 13 confine your questions to specific things that he heard, saw,
- 14 | observed, but not his conclusions because he is a party and not
- 15 his opinions because he is a party.
- 16 BY MR. GLUCK:
- 17 | Q. Have you and your team reviewed bank records of PPVA in
- 18 | this matter?
- 19 A. Yes. A significant volume of information we have had to
- 20 review.
- 21 MR. GLUCK: Mr. Parson, would you please call up
- 22 | PX 926. Can we go to the third chart, please.
- Now, this is a Platinum Management-created document we
- 24 | will move into evidence.
- MR. LAUER: We object. 401, among other things.

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1 (At the sidebar) 2 THE COURT: So he wasn't listed as an expert, was he? 3 MR. GLUCK: No, no. But his job is just to calculate 4 assets and liabilities. That's the sole purpose here. 5 THE COURT: Excuse me, excuse me. If you want to ask 6 him, based on these records, did you ad column X, Y, and Z and 7 that's the total, that you can ask. But that wasn't what you 8 asked. 9 MR. GLUCK: I'm just asking him to add column X, Y and 10 Ζ. 11 THE COURT: So just confine it. I assume he is in 12 effect the functional equivalent of a summary witness on 13 certain of these records, and that's permissible if all he did 14 was add up certain columns. And of course you can, on cross-examine, ask why didn't you add this one or subtract that 15 one. That's a matter for cross. But that is what he can do. 16 17 He can't --18 MR. GLUCK: That's all I am asking. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 MR. GLUCK: Adding certain numbers. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 (Continued on next page) 23 24 25

Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct 1 (In open court) 2 BY MR. GLUCK: 3 Q. I am going to ask you to look at the document on your screen. And, first, did you prepare this document? 4 5 Α. No. Do you know who did prepare this document? 6 7 My understanding is this is a document prepared by Platinum 8 Management. 9 Ο. Thank you. Could you please look to row 13. 10 What is the number that is set forth in row 13? Approximately \$9.26 million. 11 Α. 12 Now please go back to the first page, Mr. Parson. Q. 13 MR. LAUER: Your Honor, we object and we would like to 14 approach the bench. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 (Continued on next page) 17 18 19 20 21 22

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Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct

(At the sidebar)

MR. LAUER: I have no idea what this document is, but the first page is Agera.

Secondly, he's got a witness on management and incentive fees, as Quintero will put in a report. I have no idea what they are doing here, but he supposedly is a short witness who is supposed to say, hey, I'm Trott, and I settle with these cases.

THE COURT: I agree with you that's what I understood him to be from the representations made yesterday.

Why is this not just duplicative of what --

MR. GLUCK: Quintero?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GLUCK: It's not. That's the whole point. And if these two — I have one question and one question. We are just taking a long time. That is a document in Mr. Trott's possession which he has reviewed, and he's reviewed the bank statements and it shows \$9 million of Platinum Management fees simply being paid after April 1, 2016. There is nothing else that we are saying. We are not saying anything about Agera. We are saying as a matter of fact that was paid after April 1, 2016.

MR. LAUER: Two things. I have no idea who prepared this or why it was prepared or what it means.

THE COURT: Well, I agree. I am having second

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(Continued on next page)

thoughts about the introduction of this document because I thought it was represented that it was a Platinum Management document, internal Platinum Management document. But then he said that he believes that is what it is. That was his testimony, and that suggests that he doesn't know. MR. GLUCK: No, I think he knows. THE COURT: Well, let's -- you better bring that out. MR. GLUCK: Sure.

Mc82Pla1

Trott - Direct

- 1 (In open court)
- 2 BY MR. GLUCK:
- 3 Q. Mr. Trott, I will ask you to keep your answers very clear
- 4 on this. What you know, you know.
- 5 A. Understood.
- 6 Q. Mr. Trott, did you have access to the Platinum server?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Are Platinum server documents prefixed with the letters
- 9 CTRL?
- 10 A. Yes. I understand that's a reference that's applied to all
- 11 documents.
- 12 | Q. You know your firm didn't produce this document.
- 13 A. Our firm -- my firm definitely did not produce this
- 14 document.
- 15 Q. You know this document came from the Platinum Management
- 16 server.
- 17 | A. I do.
- 18 Q. Do you know, is it your understanding that this is simply a
- 19 recitation of the distributions of a particular asset?
- 20 MR. LAUER: Objection. Leading.
- 21 MR. GLUCK: Well, I was trying to abide by the Court's
- 22 instruction.
- 23 | THE COURT: I will allow that even though it is
- 24 | leading just to move it along.
- Is that your understanding? Yes or no.

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Honor, if that helps.

Trott - Direct

1 THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 BY MR. GLUCK: 3 Q. Does this document indicate, based on the page we just 4 looked at, that --I'm sorry. Which page are we looking at? 5 THE COURT: 6 MR. GLUCK: The third page. Where the highlighting 7 is. Q. It's not particularly complicated, Mr. Trott. Do you see 8 9 line 13? 10 Of the page that's on the screen, yes. 11 0. Okay. Do you know --12 THE COURT: So forgive me. This is what exhibit 13 number? 14 MR. GLUCK: 926. 15 THE COURT: What was handed to me by counsel as 926 16 doesn't correspond to what's on the screen. Maybe someone can 17 take a look at what was handed to me and see if you gave me the 18 wrong document. 19 MR. MAGRUDER: Your Honor, I think we are on page 23 20 of this document. 21 THE COURT: 23. 22 That's helpful, because the pages in what you gave me 23 are not numbered. 24 MR. MAGRUDER: It is the second to last page, your

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Trott - Direct

Now we are on the same page. Go ahead. Go ahead. 1 2 Put another question.

MR. GLUCK: Pursuant to the Court's instruction.

BY MR. GLUCK:

Q. Do you know that \$9,258,362 was paid from your company PPVA to Platinum Management?

THE COURT: Well, sustained as formulated. But this is a document prepared by Platinum internally, right?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: And does the entry that we are looking at now, entry 13 on the next to last page of this exhibit, show net payments to the management company of \$9,258,362.00?

THE WITNESS: It does, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. GLUCK:

Q. And have you confirmed that this payment was made within the PPVA bank statements in your possession?

MR. LAUER: Objection. It's after the period.

There is no period. I don't --MR. GLUCK:

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. LAUER: Thank you.

Α. Yes.

Ο. Thank you.

24 So it was after the release was signed. Is that --

Α. Yes. Mc82Pla1

Trott - Direct

- 1 | Q. -- right?
- 2 Mr. Trott, you suggested that one of your roles was to
- 3 | bring litigation. Is that right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 | Q. This would be an example of the sort of litigation you
- 6 | would bring?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Have there been other litigations besides this case?
- 9 A. Yes, several.
- 10 Q. Now, in this case, Mr. Bodner was not the only defendant
- 11 originally.
- 12 | A. No.
- 13 Q. Is it fair to say that there were other defendants in this
- 14 particular case?
- 15 A. Yes, multiple defendants in this case.
- 16 \parallel Q. Was Murray Huberfeld one of the defendants in this case at
- 17 | one time?
- 18 A. He was, yes.
- 19 | Q. Have you arrived at a resolution with Mr. Huberfeld?
- 20 A. Yes, we have.
- 21 Q. And what were the settlement terms?
- 22 | A. So we settled with Mr. Huberfeld for \$10 million in total,
- 23 | which was \$5 million in cash on signing of the agreement and a
- 24 deferred \$1 million payments over five years for the remainder.
- 25 We received one of those installments, so we received 6 out of

Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct

1 the 10.

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- Q. Was Mr. Huberfeld's financials provided to you?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Did you also conduct -- did you hire an asset investigator
- 5 | to determine Mr. Huberfeld's worth?
- 6 MR. LAUER: Objection.
- 7 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 8 Q. Did you believe that that was the highest amount
- 9 Mr. Huberfeld --
- MR. LAUER: Objection.
- 11 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 12 | Q. Did Mr. Huberfeld admit to anything in the --
- MR. LAUER: Objection.
- 14 | Q. -- settlement agreement --
- 15 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 16 | Q. -- regarding the reason he was settling?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And what did he admit?
- 19 A. So one of the areas that we had against Mr. Huberfeld was
- 20 | the impacts on PPVA of COBA bribery scandal you heard about
- 21 | yesterday in Mr. Huberfeld's testimony. So that was one of the
- 22 | factors that we say caused PPVA's collapse.
- 23 | Q. At the time when you settled with Mr. Huberfeld, were there
- 24 | a number of claims that were pending against him by you?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Mc82Pla1 Trott - Direct Is it your understanding that in this case the lost -- this 1 2 trial against Mr. Bodner is only on the issue of overvaluation? 3 That's my understanding. 4 What issues or claims existed with respect to Mr. Huberfeld Q. 5 at the time you settled? 6 MR. LAUER: Objection. 7 THE COURT: No. Yeah, I think -- I have allowed a 8 certain amount of inquiry here because the jury had heard from 9 both sides that Mr. Huberfeld was on the stand about different aspects of the settlement as well as his criminal difficulties 10 11 and so forth, but I think we have now exceeded what would be --12 or now reached what would be relevant for this jury, and we 13 don't need to get into too further details. 14 MR. GLUCK: Your Honor, potential sidebar. This is not to talk about other schemes. The intention is to do a 15 set-off, and there will be other defendants that have nothing 16 17 to do --18 MR. LAUER: Excuse me. Excuse me. I really object to 19 this --20 MR. GLUCK: May we have a sidebar? 21 MR. LAUER: -- in open court. 22 THE COURT: All right. I will have a sidebar. Always
- 23 a fun thing.
- 24 (Continued on next page)

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(At the sidebar)

MR. GLUCK: Judge Rakoff, the entirety of the remainder of Mr. Trott's testimony relates to one issue, the other litigations. I actually understood that Mr. Lauer was going to cross him on these issues and he would be happy for me to do it.

Trott - Direct

The point here is it is our understanding that at the conclusion of this case the defendant is going to seek set-off under GOL 108 for the settlements that have been reached in the liquidation. The point we are trying to draw out is that -let's take the simplest example.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you for a second. glad you brought that up, because I think you had offered a proposal early -- shortly before this case went to trial that that somewhat complicated arithmetic should be, if defense counsel agrees, performed by the Court, so we don't have to let the jury worry about it.

Is that acceptable to both sides?

MR. LAUER: I would have to confer with my team.

MS. MOSSE: I think what we proposed was the jury could apportion the percentages and not worry about --

> MR. GLUCK: No. He is going further.

MR. LAUER: What the judge is saying is he would allocate percentage of fault and --

THE COURT: Which I should say I have done routinely

1	in many other cases because this is usually something that
2	detracts the jury from the central issues in the case, whereas
3	I am always happy to be detract distracted.
4	MR. LAUER: If the Court would permit me, I would have
5	to ask the client. It's basically a waiver of his rights.
6	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead and ask him.
7	MR. GLUCK: Because the Court will know
8	MR. LAUER: I'm sorry. What?
9	MR. GLUCK: I wanted the Court to know that we would
10	have been happy, but we received two trial subpoenas for these
11	documents for that's why I had to go here, just so you
12	understand.
13	(Pause)
14	MR. LAUER: We agree.
15	THE COURT: Great. I will instruct the jury the very
16	broad picture so they understand we are ending this witness
17	right now.
18	MR. GLUCK: Then I only have two minutes, right.
19	MR. LAUER: But you have to include Blank Rome.
20	MR. GLUCK: We are doing this later. That's what we
21	agreed to. I'm not going to include anything.
22	MR. LAUER: What?
23	MR. GLUCK: I'm not going to include anything.
24	MR. LAUER: Okay, so I'm not waiving anything.
25	MR. GLUCK: Nobody is we are dealing with GOL 108

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                                 Trott - Direct
      later. Is that what everybody understands?
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               MR. LAUER: Fine.
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               MR. GLUCK: Fine.
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1 (In open court)

2 BY MR. GLUCK:

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Q. All right. Mr. Trott, this is going to be much shorter.

THE COURT: So -- and notwithstanding that it's a pleasure to hear your accent, so as you know, the defendant here claims he is not liable at all and you are going to hear plenty of arguments on both sides about that. If he were liable and if you awarded certain damages, they would then have to be reduced, what we call set off, by amounts paid by other people who were sued in related litigation. And that is what this testimony was being offered for. But counsel for both sides and their clients have graciously agreed that that arithmetic will be left to me to do, so you won't have to do it. And, you know, I have got five fingers and five toes, so I can certainly count, and I am sure I will be able to do it without counsel.

So you are excused, thank you very much.

MR. GLUCK: One moment. There was a last issue.

BY MR. GLUCK:

- Q. Not on the issue of set-offs or 108, Martin, but did you
- 21 | sue in arbitration the firm of CohnReznick, an auditor?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 \parallel Q. Did you sue in arbitration the firm of BDO, an auditor?
- 24 | A. Yes.
 - Q. Did you incur legal fees in relation to those proceedings?

1	A. Yes, significant legal fees.
2	Q. And what was the amount of those legal fees?
3	MR. LAUER: Objection. Relevance. Never saw them.
4	MR. GLUCK: The relevance is that
5	MR. LAUER: Not produced.
6	THE COURT: If it was not produced, that's not a
7	question of relevance. It's a question of discovery failure.
8	If it was not produced, that's a good objection.
9	MR. GLUCK: Produced these arbitrations were
10	commenced after discovery, and they have been expressly
11	notified to defendants.
12	THE COURT: I think we need another sidebar.
13	(Continued on next page)
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Trott - Direct

1 (At the sidebar) MR. GLUCK: There is an exhibit. Hold on. 2 3 simpler than more complicated. We presented a proposed 4 It just says amount of fees paid, there is fees, there is support for it. 5 6 THE COURT: Did you present the underlying support for 7 Did you present the underlying support for that chart? it? MR. LAUER: No. 8 9 (Counsel confer) 10 MR. GLUCK: One moment. 11 THE COURT: Independent of that, after you saw their 12 chart, did you ask for the underlying --13 MR. LAUER: Yes. 14 THE COURT: -- support? 15 MR. LAUER: Yes. And this is also covered by the consequential damages ruling. I have no idea what he is 16 17 talking about. He sued Blank Rome -- he sued the accountants 18 and we are supposed to pay his attorney's fees? 19 THE COURT: That's a different question. 20 MR. LAUER: I agree. 21 MR. GLUCK: Only if we assume --22 MR. LAUER: But we never, we never received, we never 23 received -- we had a line item saying he has \$4 million. 24 said: Give us the backup. Where is the backup? If you want

to ask for legal fees, I want to see your time records, your

1 | time sheet.

MR. GLUCK: They were --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Hold on. Listen. If you all want to have your private conversations, I will excuse the jury for two weeks and you can do that, but otherwise when you are at the sidebar, only one person talks and it is the person being addressed by the Court. Understood?

So the representation is that, after receiving this chart, a request was made for the underlying time sheets and that they were never provided. So let me ask plaintiffs' counsel what the story is on that.

MR. GLUCK: I am personally not aware of any request.

MS. SHEN: I'm not sure I am aware of any specific request for the time sheets either. I think we were asked generally.

THE COURT: Who made the request?

MR. LAUER: I think we talked about it.

THE COURT: Whoa, whoa. Just answer my questions.

MR. LAUER: I don't know who made the request. I do believe that when we saw their pretrial order listing \$4 million in fees -- is that what this is? We said: Where is the basis and the backup?

MR. GLUCK: Then we gave them this and then there was no further discussion.

THE COURT: I need to have persons with personal

Trott - Direct

knowledge. So the first thing I need to know is who, and you may need to consult on this and we can move on and I think take this up out of order later, if necessary, because it doesn't relate to any of the motions you are about to make. I want to know who, if anyone, on plaintiff — on defendant's side asked for the time sheets, and I want to know — and to whom did they make that request, and then I want to know from that person to whom he allegedly made the request, whether they agreed the request was made, and what their response was.

But let's take that up, and we can always recall. This gentleman is here for the duration, so --

MR. GLUCK: He can always say this is his sheet and they are in and out, and then we don't have to recall him, I guess.

THE COURT: This is not what he purportedly asked for. Any lawyer would want to know, when you see a bill for that amount of money, what the heck were you doing? And the chart only shows the summary. It doesn't explain that there were three paralegals dancing on the head of a pin. That would not be an appropriate charge. Much as I love dancing.

So but we will take this up later. We will excuse the witness subject to being recalled out of order after we resolve this issue.

MR. GLUCK: I'm sorry, one comment.

(Counsel confer)

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Trott - Direct MR. GLUCK: Our side does not remember or know 1 2 anything about a request. 3 THE COURT: We will wait to hear from --4 MR. LAUER: I would like to say one other thing 5 because whether or not there was this request, I mean, I think 6 that there was, but whether or not there was, we would object 7 to a summary document without the underlying data. 8 THE COURT: I think, since we are putting this off in 9 any event, that the defendant should be furnished with the 10 underlying data if it turns out that they requested and didn't get it and I'm not going to permit this into evidence. If it 11 turns out they didn't request it, then I will permit it into 12 13 evidence. But I think before that occurs, they should be able 14 to see the underlying data. All right? 15 MR. GLUCK: No problem. We didn't know this was an 16 issue. 17 (Continued on next page) 18 19 20

MC8Cpla2 Trott - Cross

1 (In open court)

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THE COURT: So, the great advantage, ladies and gentlemen, of sidebars is we keep cutting out testimony and making your job easier. So the witness is now excused.

Subject to all the possible recall, like Mr. Quintero, anything else from plaintiff?

MR. GLUCK: No, the plaintiffs rest. Oh, no. Katz. Sorry. That's my fault.

THE COURT: You have a deposition you want to read?

MR. GLUCK: We have the deposition.

THE COURT: Let's go ahead.

MR. LAUER: Your Honor, I didn't get the opportunity to --

THE COURT: They're still on their case. They just remembered that they --

MR. LAUER: What about cross examination?

THE COURT: Oh, I am so sorry. I thought, given the way we resolved it, I'm not sure -- you're right, there are some limited things that you might want to cross examine him about, like the nature of the beaches in the Cayman Islands. Let's get the witness back on the stand.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. LAUER:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Trott. How are you?
- 25 A. Good morning. Very well. Thanks.

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Trott - Cross

MR. LAUER: We would offer DX 0699, which is the declaration that began this proceeding. No, it's the wrong document. Sorry.

Sorry. We do offer DX 69. 699.

THE COURT: This is why the arithmetic is being left to me because they can't distinguish between 69 and 699.

Any objection?

MR. GLUCK: Relevance. This is a Chapter 15 declaration.

MR. LAUER: I'm going to withdraw that and turn to something else.

THE COURT: Okay.

13 BY MR. LAUER:

- Q. You said that you are appointed by the Court, but in terms of how you make a living, you're a private businessman;
- 16 | correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- Q. And you work in an office with other people who do similar work, liquidator work?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 | Q. Your company, how do you get paid?
- 22 A. So, I'm a partner of -- my firm is Rawlinson & Hunter, and
- 23 | I get paid as a partner from the partnership.
- Q. How does your firm, in which you're a partner, get paid for
- 25 | a case like this?

- 1 A. So we charge fees as liquidators to the estate, to PPVA.
- 2 | Q. Do you have an agreement with somebody?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 Q. Does that agreement include a performance fee?
- 5 | A. No.
- 6 Q. What rate do you charge?
- 7 A. In this liquidation, off the top of my head, I believe it's
- 8 seven-nine-five an hour.
- 9 Q. Does everyone charge close to that rate or above that rate?
- 10 | A. No.
- 11 Q. So you charged three and a half thousand hours on this
- 12 | case?
- 13 A. Approximately, yes.
- 14 | Q. At \$750 an hour?
- 15 | A. No.
- 16 | Q. Maybe I misheard. What was your rate?
- 17 A. It's approximately seven-nine-five now.
- 18 | Q. \$795 an hour?
- 19 | A. \$795 currently.
- 20 | Q. And it was a little bit lower over the last couple of
- 21 | years?
- 22 | A. Yeah. The rate, that's the highest the rate has been in
- 23 the liquidation. When I first started on this case in 2016, it
- 24 was much lower.
- 25 Q. So 27,000 hours, how much did that translate into revenue

- 1 | for your company?
- 2 | A. Off the top of my head, I don't know. I can't answer the
- $3 \parallel question.$
- 4 | Q. What's the average rate?
- 5 A. The average rate across the team or myself?
- 6 Q. Do you have a blended rate for the 27,000 hours that you
- 7 charged for these cases?
- 8 A. Not off the top of my head, no.
- 9 Q. At \$100, it would be \$2,700,000; right?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 | Q. At \$400 --
- 12 | THE COURT: Sustained. Argumentative.
- MR. LAUER: Thank you.
- 14 | Q. What percentage of the 27,000 hours has been devoted to
- 15 | lawsuits and what percentage has been devoted to running
- 16 | businesses to try to preserve their value?
- 17 A. I can't answer that off the top of my head.
- 18 | Q. Can you identify any businesses that you took over that you
- 19 | still owned and were operating a year after you took over the
- 20 | business?
- 21 A. Sorry. Can you explain what you mean by took over?
- 22 Q. Any other --
- 23 THE COURT: No, he says your question is unclear to
- 24 him.
- 25 | Q. When you became a joint liquidator, you stepped into the

- 1 | shoes of Platinum Management managing PPVA; right?
- 2 A. Correct.
- 3 | Q. And PPVA had many hundreds of individual assets; right?
- 4 A. Incorrect.
- 5 | 0. What did it have?
- A. It had, I'd say, off the top of my head, about 40 or 50
- 7 subsidiary companies of the fund.
- 8 Q. And did it have stock positions?
- 9 | A. Yes.
- 10 \parallel Q. Did you count those in the 40 and 50?
- 11 A. No, they were encumbered in one of the subsidiary companies
- 12 | called Monstant.
- 13 | Q. Let's turn to the 40 or 50 investments in various
- 14 companies.
- 15 Did you manage any of them for longer than a year?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- 17 | Q. Which ones?
- 18 | A. So DMLJ would be an example. That's a Delaware limited
- 19 | liability company, and we stepped in as the managing member,
- 20 which is a shareholder, and the operating manager.
- 21 | Q. Any others?
- 22 A. There were certainly others, yes.
- 23 | Q. But you can't remember any of them?
- 24 A. There was also Monstant, who changed the -- so the majority
- of the directly held subsidiaries of PPVA. The majority of

Trott - Cross

- them, we changed the managing member and operating manager who at the time was either Platinum Management or Mark Nordlicht.
- 3 | That's usually, liquidations, we would take control.
- 4 | Q. Did any of these companies need new capital?

financing directly at the subsidiary level.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you arrange financing to leverage these companies so that they could operate?
 - A. We, at the time, the position, as you could imagine, was extremely convoluted. So the way that the Platinum Management had gone about their business and the partners at Platinum Management had gone about operating these funds, they had to perform so many transactions and cross collateralized and came up with schemes that it made it incredibly difficult to raise
- 15 Q. So you basically sold them?
- 16 A. We've sold certain assets and then we've realized what we can from other assets.
 - Q. You say that you're a neutral. When it comes to all the people that you sued, do you consider yourself neutral as to them?
 - A. So when I say neutral, my job is to recover assets for the benefit of the creditors of the company. I have no axe to grind against any particular defendants, but my job is to bring claims against individuals who I think were perpetrators of the fraud.

Trott - Cross

- Q. So basically, Cayman liquidation is not -- is Cayman liquidation the same thing as the United States corporate reorganization under Chapter 11?
 - A. No.

- Q. Very briefly, could you explain the difference, as best you understand it?
 - A. As best I understand it. So one of the key differences is in the individuals that are given the power to take over, in the U.S., a Chapter 11 proceeding under the U.S. bankruptcy code is a trustee is normally appointed, who is a lawyer. I'm an accountant and a forensic accountant by my background, I'm not a lawyer. The Chapter 11 is to do with reorganization and rescue of an entity. So that means trying to the Chapter 11, we're trying to get the company back into good health. In a liquidation, we are typically realizing the assets, not saving the vehicle, not saving PPVA because in this instance, it was impossible. It is to realize the assets and pay those back to creditors. Under your code, you have what's called a Chapter 7, which I think is analogous to a Cayman Islands liquidation.
 - Q. And this is basically a liquidation process; right?
 - A. This is a liquidation process and as part of that, my role, as I said, is to maximize the value of those assets. So if I can, in maximizing the value of the assets, if I can sell an entity, a subsidiary for full value, then I will try and do

Trott - Cross

that. Obviously, if that's impossible, I will try to do what I can to realize what I can.

THE COURT: I want to interrupt because, although there's no objection, most of this was asking for a description of the law, and the only person who can give a description of the law is the Judge. So let me describe.

So, in the United States, when a company goes into bankruptcy because it's not able to pay its debts or other similar situations, there are two possibilities. One is that it can be reorganized, turned around, and made to run again, but in many, many cases, there's no hope of that. So then the object is to recover what monies can be recovered to pay off the creditors, and the creditors are ordered, according to various laws as to the most senior creditors down to the most junior creditors. Typically, a trustee is appointed to do that, and he or she can bring a lawsuit.

Cayman Islands, it's very similar to that latter situation. So a company goes into liquidation because it's financially destitute, and a liquidator is appointed by the court, and it can be a private lawyer, a private accountant or whatever, and that person then takes whatever steps that they believe are appropriate to try to maximize the amount of recovery to go to the creditors. Some of this can be brought about by bringing lawsuits, some by settling lawsuits, some by transferring assets, selling assets, whatever. The person who

- MC8Cpla2 Trott - Cross does that is paid a fee, approved in advance by the court for 1 their services, but typically they recover a much larger 2 3 amount, which the rest goes to the creditors. 4 So I think we need to turn to something else. 5 MR. LAUER: Can we put up 698. We would offer 698, the petition. 6 7 What's the next page? MR. GLUCK: THE COURT: 8 I'm sorry, was there an objection? 9 MR. GLUCK: It's a pleading. It's not evidence 10 prepared by former Platinum Management. It's their petition. 11 THE COURT: I'm sorry. My question was, is there an 12 objection? 13 MR. GLUCK: Yes. Relevance.
- 14 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 15 BY MR. LAUER:
- Do you know who commenced the winding-up petition that led 16 17 to your sitting in that chair today?
- 18 Α. Yes.

- 19 And who was it? Q.
 - It was Platinum Management. Α.
- 21 Do you know the individual at Platinum Management who made 22 the decision to file the winding-up petition?
- 23 I believe the petition was supported by an affidavit from 24 Mark Nordlicht.
 - And by the way, after you and your colleagues took on the

Trott - Cross

- role of liquidator, did you have occasion to come to New York
 in the late spring, early summer of 2016 and set up shop at the
 Platinum offices?
 - MR. GLUCK: Objection. Set up shop.
- 5 THE COURT: Sustained.
 - Q. Did you have occasion to work with Mark Nordlicht in the summer and fall and early winter of 2016 in your role as the liquidator?
 - A. I think the work with Mark Nordlicht, in your words, I met

 Mark Nordlicht in the offices in New York, yes.
- 11 | Q. Did he provide you with information?
- 12 | A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you hire, as consultants, some of the Platinum
- 14 | Management personnel, such as SanFilippo?
- 15 | A. No.
- 16 | Q. Steinberg?
- 17 | A. No.
- 18 Q. Did you work with them?
- 19 A. We were getting information out of -- the start of a
- 20 | liquidation, the main role is -- we are brand new to the
- 21 | situation. So the main role is to gather, collect information
- 22 | to the greatest extent possible. And so, we were meeting
- 23 certain individuals, certainly those individuals that Mr. Lauer
- 24 | just mentioned, and we were gathering documents. So we weren't
- 25 working with them, they were still employed by Platinum

- 1 | Management at the time, I believe.
- THE COURT: Was it part of your duties to investigate,
- 3 as best you could, all the underlying events?
- 4 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 5 THE COURT: In that regard, you would want to talk to 6 anyone you could talk to, even if you did not necessarily
- 7 | credit everything they said; is that fair?
- 8 THE WITNESS: That's fair, yes.
- 9 BY MR. LAUER:
- 10 | Q. So they were still on the payroll of Platinum Management,
- 11 | but they were available to you to answer any questions that you
- 12 | had?
- 13 A. Yes, to a certain extent. When you say available to us,
- 14 | there wasn't free, unrestricted access, we had some issues in
- 15 | that regard, but on the whole, yes.
- 16 | Q. Do you recall who you spoke with?
- 17 A. So I personally spoke to Mark Nordlicht, David Levy, David
- 18 | Steinberg, Joe SanFilippo.
- 19 | Q. Did members of your team speak to other people?
- 20 A. Yes. I believe, at the time, Suzanne Horowitz was there,
- 21 for example.
- 22 | Q. She was general counsel?
- 23 A. I believe so, yes.
- 24 | Q. And you were trying to get the lay of the land. Did any
- 25 one of these individuals tell you that you should speak to

MC8Cpla2 Trott - Cross

- 1 David Bodner?
- 2 A. I can't recall.
- 3 | Q. Did you reach out to speak with David Bodner?
 - A. No.

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5 THE COURT: Why not?

Mr. Bodner's involvement.

- THE WITNESS: At the time, we didn't know the extent of Mr. Bodner's feelings with Platinum Management or PPVA.

 That only became apparent subsequently as part of my investigations. Mr. Bodner was not in the office when we arrived and it was only when we investigated all the records that we eventually got, then it became clear, the extent of
 - Q. Just so that we have an understanding of the time. About when did you arrive or team members arrive at the Platinum offices to begin gathering facts?
- A. So I believe it was in August. The exact date, I couldn't be precise.
- THE COURT: August of 2016?
- 19 THE WITNESS: August of 2016, yes.
- Q. And between August and December, your team was in the
 office and there still was Platinum Management and their team,
 their employees were in the office?
- A. No, we weren't there the whole time. We were coming and going. We were -- when I say we, I'm talking not me
- 25 personally, but collectively as a team, we were in Platinum's

- 1 offices on occasion in that time period.
- 2 | Q. But during this four-month period, you had the opportunity
- 3 | to talk to anyone you wanted to and to get any documents that
- 4 | you thought were important?
- 5 | A. No.
- 6 Q. No? What were you doing?
- 7 A. So, as I mentioned in my previous testimony, we were
- 8 provided access to certain individuals and certain documents,
- 9 but at the time, you only know what you know, and as the
- 10 | investigation goes on, you uncover more facts and then that
- 11 | leads into other lines of inquiry. So we were provided with
- 12 certain documents by Platinum Management at the time, but we
- weren't provided with further access to Platinum Management's
- 14 records.
- 15 | Q. You understood, though, that Mark Nordlicht was the chief
- 16 | investment officer of Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage?
- 17 A. My understanding is he was the chief investment officer of
- 18 | Platinum Management.
- 19 Q. Now, you authorized the filing of the second amended
- 20 complaint in this case?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. And before that, there was an original complaint?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. And then there was a first amended complaint?
- 25 A. I believe so, yes.

- Q. And this complaint, the one that is in our case, was filed March 29, 2019; right?
- A. I don't have the document in front of me, but around that time period I understand it, yeah.
- Q. So basically almost three years after you were retained to investigate matters at Platinum; right?
- 7 A. That complaint you're referencing, yes.
- Q. And you made a number of allegations with respect to a gentleman, Michael Katz; right?
- 10 A. Again, I need the document in front of me to confirm, but
 11 yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. Michael Katz was one of the individuals that you sued in this case; right?
- 14 | A. Yes.
- Q. In this case, you allege that Michael Katz was the grandson of Marcos Katz, a significant investor?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- Q. You allege that he worked on a number of PPVA asset matters; right?
- 20 A. I believe -- yeah. I can't recall the words in the complaint, but --
- 22 Q. And you were suing him with respect to your allegation that
- 23 he had been involved with one or more of the assets of PPVA;
- 24 | right?
- 25 A. I believe so, yes.

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Trott - Cross

- Q. And you alleged with respect to the Katz family that they
 were seeking to withdraw funds at a time that Platinum and PPVA
 experienced a liquidity problem; right?
 - A. May I see the document?
 - Q. Yeah. We'll show it only to you, it's not going to come into evidence. If it will refresh your recollection, I will show it to you.

MR. LAUER: Can we turn to the paragraphs on Katz.

I'm trying to find it. There are so many paragraphs
in here. I'm sorry, your Honor.

- Turn to paragraph 123, which is on page 31 of the complaint, so probably 32 of the PDF.
- Q. Do you have 123? Do you see 123?
- 14 | A. I do, yes.
- 15 | Q. Well, you've answered 124.
- 16 MR. LAUER: Go to 125.
- Q. Take a look at that. Does that refresh your recollection that Marcos Katz was looking to redeem funds, but there was insufficient funds to honor his request?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 | Q. That refreshes your recollection?
- 22 A. Yes, on that sentence, yeah.
- Q. Did you also allege that, in response to Katz wanting to take his money out, Platinum offered Katz the opportunity to
- 25 exchange his investment in PPVA for an interest in Platinum

- Management and certain other consideration? 1
- 2 Yes, I see that. Α.
- 3 And you also allege, as part of the proposed deal, Marcos
- 4 Katz was offered the opportunity to appoint a representative to
- 5 oversee his interests; right?
- 6 Yes. Α.
- 7 If you go on to paragraph 126, you allege that a term sheet
- was prepared, plus final documents between and among Marcos 8
- 9 Katz and the other members of Platinum Management apparently
- 10 were never finalized.
- 11 Do you see that?
- 12 Α. I do.
- 13 And then you also went on to allege, despite this, Michael Ο.
- 14 Katz, Marcos Katz's grandson, began taking an active role at
- 15 Platinum Management beginning in or about January 2016.
- You alleged that; right? 16
- 17 Correct. Α.
- You also alleged, in paragraph 127, that Michael --18
- THE COURT: So, counsel, come to sidebar. 19
- 20 (Continued on next page)

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Trott - Cross

(At the sidebar)

THE COURT: So, just for the purposes of the record, the Court takes no -- virtually every question put by defense counsel in this cross examination, except at the very beginning, could have been objected to on numerous grounds. For example, right now, we have, in fact, a witness being asked to read from a record that's not in evidence and under the quise of refreshing recollection, but that's so clearly just a facade.

But, more importantly, plaintiffs' counsel has chosen not to object. I assume plaintiffs' counsel has made that determination either because he has no problem with his testimony or because he thinks, as it well may be the case, that it opens the door to questions to this witness about all sorts of things found through his investigation.

But, in any event, I just want to note for the record that it is not that the Court doesn't recognize that the rules of evidence are being blatantly disregarded.

(Continued on next page)

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Trott - Cross

1 (In open court)

2 MR. LAUER: We can take that down.

BY MR. LAUER:

- Q. Did there come a time when you authorized a lawsuit against
 Michael Goldberg?
- 6 A. Yes, on behalf of a subsidiary, yes.
- Q. One of the assets that is in the Quintero report is the Michael Goldberg note?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. In connection with the suit against Goldberg, did you come
- 11 to understand that the collateral that was underlying the
- 12 | Goldberg note had been in the possession of PPVA?
- 13 A. Are you referring to the -- what, collaterally, are you
- 14 referring to?
- 15 Q. There were securities that supposedly were securing this
- 16 term sheet and at a certain point in time, some of those
- 17 securities were provided to Goldberg and you thought that was
- inappropriate and you brought a lawsuit to recover those
- 19 securities; right?
- 20 A. So, the whole -- I'll go into the Goldberg story if you
- 21 want me to, it's very complicated.
- 22 | Q. There's no need to. I'm trying to focus on did the
- 23 securities exist and were they, at one point in time, with
- 24 | PPVA?
- 25 A. At one point in time, they were with a subsidiary of PPVA.

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Trott - Cross

They never went into the -- this is another sham transaction that's being referred to. Goldberg was, as part of this deal with Goldberg, he was going to get some of PPVA's assets. That actually never happened because the assets were encumbered by somebody else that Platinum Management came up with.

There was a second litigation that we took against Michael Goldberg because he took an asset of the company after the day of liquidation.

- Q. With respect to one of the assets, Desert Hawk, do you recall that there was a situation in which Desert Hawk needed funding and the Securities and Exchange Commission said that it did not want to be keep operating the company, that the company should be sold?
- 14 A. I can't recall that, no.
- Q. Did you work at all with Guidepost or communicate with Guidepost?
- 17 A. Not personally, no.
- 18 Q. In 2020, do you recall authorizing a short article,
- 19 Strategies for Managing Through Challenging Markets?
- 20 A. That rings a bell, yes.
- 21 Q. Do you recall that one of the things you commented on is
- 22 during the COVID crisis in March and April of 2020, a number of
- 23 stocks dropped significantly; right?
- 24 A. If you have the article, then yes. If that's what I said,
- 25 | that's what I said.

MC8Cpla2 Trott - Redirect 1 MR. LAUER: Do we have a clean copy of it? THE WITNESS: This wasn't in this case, though. 2 3 Just generally, do you recall expressing your professional 4 view that assets may have dropped 25 percent or more due to 5 COVID; right? 6 Objection. MR. GLUCK: Relevance. 7 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. LAUER: I take the hint. I am finished. 8 9 THE COURT: Redirect. 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. GLUCK: 12 Mr. Trott, are you the most senior member of your team? 13 Α. Yes. 14 You have the highest billing rate? Q. 15 Α. Yes. Who has the lowest billing rate? 16 0. 17 Α. Administrators. What's that rate? 18 Ο. \$150. 19 Α. 20 You were asked a series of questions about how much time 21 and costs have been put into this liquidation; is that fair? 22 Α. Yes. And the distribution of hours is between those at the 23

lowest rates and then also at yourself at the highest rates; is

24

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that right?

Trott - Redirect

1 Yes, like every professional advisor, we have a range of different levels, we have a range of different rates. 2 3 Now, who oversees the fees that you charge in this case? 4 Ultimately, the court has final approval authority. So the Α. 5 process is we have a liquidation committee, which is made up of 6 creditors from PPVA. So we have five representatives on that 7 committee. We consult with them very, very regularly. At one 8 stage, it was once a week, now maybe it's once a forth. Once a 9 quarter, over a quarter, I should say we produce a feedback, 10 summaries, and that goes to a liquidation committee. Thev have 11 to approve it first, they ask questions and challenge, et 12 cetera. Ultimately, they're the ones with the economic 13 interest. Then it goes to the court for final approval. 14 THE COURT: So, I understand what you were just 15 saying, but I want to be sure the jury is clear. Your fees are, in the short-term, reviewed by a 16 17 committee of creditors? 18 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 19 THE COURT: And the creditors have an interest, do 20 they not, in keeping your fees reasonably low because every 21 dollar paid to you is a dollar less that's available to them 22 for recovery; correct? 23 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 24 THE COURT: Go ahead, counsel.

Do you communicate, in advance, proposed strategies to this

- 1 | liquidation committee and what they will possibly cost?
- 2 | A. Yes. The purpose of the liquidation committee is to assist
- 3 me and my colleague in running the liquidation of PPVA. And so
- 4 we consult with them on a whole range of different matters,
- 5 | including bringing of -- filing of lawsuits. So before we file
- 6 lawsuits, we discuss with that liquidation committee the
- 7 | reasons why, what we're trying to achieve, budgets, all those
- 8 | type of things. We also agree within strategies on asset
- 9 | sales. Another part of their duties is to review our fees. So
- 10 | they're a very important function and part of the liquidation
- 11 | because they -- we're actually in their interests. So their
- 12 | views are important to me.
- 13 Q. If you were to decide to sell an asset, would you go to
- 14 | that committee for approval?
- 15 \parallel A. Yes, we have to.
- 16 | Q. And would you sometimes have to go to the court depending
- 17 on certain very technical particulars?
- 18 A. Yes. So on occasion, we ask the court for an order which
- 19 allows us to sell assets with only the consent of the
- 20 | liquidation committee. So sometimes we don't have to go to the
- 21 | court, as well, we can just go to the committee.
- 22 | Q. Those are the circumstances where the committee is
- 23 unanimous; is that right?
- 24 A. Correct.
- 25 | Q. Now, let's try to flip it. If you would want to divert

- 1 | money into a particular asset, would it be the same process,
- 2 | for example, to invest in the asset, to maintain it?
- 3 A. Yes, absolutely.
- 4 Q. So you'd have to go to the committee, and if the committee
- 5 was unanimous, it would happen, and if it wasn't unanimous, you
- 6 | would need court approval?
- 7 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 8 Q. If the liquidation committee did not believe that what you
- 9 were doing is in the best interest of the estate, would they
- 10 | have the ability to object to your fees or your strategy?
- 11 A. Sorry. Can you repeat the question.
- 12 | Q. Sure. The liquidation committee approves strategy, it
- 13 | approves litigations, it approves fees; is that fair?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 | Q. If they didn't approve of one of those things, could they
- 16 vote no?
- 17 A. Yes, and they have frequently voted no.
- 18 | Q. The strategies you've undertaken since 2016 are the product
- 19 of either unanimous resolutions of the liquidation committee or
- 20 | failing that a court order from the Cayman Islands judge; is
- 21 | that correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 | Q. Now, when you were appointed as JOL, I'd like to take you
- 24 | through some of the assets that Mr. Lauer described and whether
- 25 | they were either worthy of funding, work, or sale. That's just

1 a premise.

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- So Mr. Trott, how much cash did PPVA have when you were handed this file?
- A. We recovered about \$100 000 from a lawyer's client account.
- Q. When you recovered that \$100 000, had there been more than
- 6 | that already in out-of-pocket expenses that you incurred?
- 7 A. Yes, significantly. The estate was unfunded. So in
- 8 practical purposes, when we arrive on the scene, there was no
- 9 money left.
- 10 Q. Now I know you've been sitting here in the trial. We've
- 11 been talking in this trial about NAV. Do you understand that
- 12 | word?
- 13 | A. I do.
- 14 | Q. The net asset value implies the amount of net assets that
- 15 | are available to shareholders and limited partners; is that
- 16 | fair?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 | Q. How many creditors did PPVA have?
- 19 A. So over time -- so creditor claims come in over time and
- 20 | they come in very quickly because, as you can imagine, when a
- 21 | business fails, creditors are instantly on the telephone or
- 22 writing letters. So, the amount of liabilities that were
- 23 coming into us daily were significant. Almost straight away,
- 24 | it got into the hundreds of millions of liabilities that we
- 25 were receiving.

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Trott - Redirect

Now, we have to go through a process to adjudicate
those claims, to challenge some of them, to reject some of
them, but ultimately the numbers were significant. So, rather
than this fund having assets that we can realize and return to
the investors, this fund was insolvent. It had more creditors
than it had assets.

- \$100 000, do you recall whether that was actually locked up in a court bond?
- I don't recall the circumstances. All I remember is there wasn't much left.
- O. Wasn't much left.

Now, that which was left, was it possible for you to even access it, absent litigation?

- A. On the most part, yes. There were some assets that we realized in the relatively short-term, but the majority of the value was -- the value that was there was locked up in various different subsidiaries, and as we've heard, subject to all manner of encumbrances.
- Q. Did you approach a variety of private equity funders, extreme risk funders to try to raise money to see if there was money, should there be an intent to invest in any of these assets?

23 Objection. Directly to your question. MR. LAUER: 24 Well, I think the question is defective as THE COURT: to form.

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MR. GLUCK: Withdrawn.

- Did the JOLs approach investors and lenders to see if they would be willing to put any money into PPVA for any purpose?
- We approached certain existing creditors of the fund. 4 Α.
- 5 So some of the creditors, we asked whether they would be
- 6 prepared to fund the liquidation because in order to bring
- 7 claims, as you'd imagine, requires a lot of money, and because
- we couldn't access the assets to do that, then we had to try 8
- 9 and raise some funds. So we spoke to certain of the investors
- 10 and some of the creditors, none of whom were prepared to fund.
- 11 And we then approached third parties, so people that were not
- 12 involved in Platinum at all, to see if they would fund this.
- 13 Third parties like private equity firms; right?
- 14 Α. Yes.
- 15 THE COURT: By the way, this may already be clear to
- the jury, but JOL means joint official liquidator; right? 16
- 17 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 18 THE COURT: And there were two here, you and
- 19 Mr. Christopher Smith; is that right?
- 20 THE WITNESS: That's correct.
- 21 THE COURT: Counsel, how much more do you have,
- 22 because I want to give the jury --
- 23 MR. GLUCK: I'll try to speed through this.
- 24 BY MR. GLUCK:

25

You did your best to obtain funds to arrive at a place

- 1 | where you could make investments if you wanted to; right?
- 2 A. We did our best, absolutely, in a very challenging
- 3 | situation, because one of the things you have to offer to a
- 4 | funder, a third party that's not involved is securities. So
- 5 | it's like going to a bank and the mortgage now, you have to put
- 6 up something to obtain funding. As I've already explained,
- 7 | there wasn't much to do that, but there was a lot of claims.
- 8 So it became clear in the first few months that there had been
- 9 | a fraud on the fund and there had been individuals that were
- 10 | responsible. So, there were claims that we were going to bring
- 11 eventually, such as this claim, and it was those claims that
- 12 | led us to get funding in the end.
- 13 Q. Now, you, the JOLs, had some access to certain individuals
- 14 | at Platinum Management; is that fair?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. You had some telephone conversations?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 Q. How many days, full days were you actually permitted in
- 19 | Platinum's offices?
- 20 | A. It's hard to say now because it was six years ago, but we
- 21 | were there -- in the initial phases, we were there for, I'd
- 22 | say, most of the week, then it became less and less. There was
- 23 | a criminal indictment that came down on Mr. Nordlicht and
- 24 others in, I think, December, and that was it. We then had no
- 25 access.

- Q. So about five days and then a handful of days through the rest of the year and then there is the rest?
- 3 A. Yes. I mean, there were various parts of the SEC also
- 4 investigated and carrying out an investigation. The sister
- 5 | fund, as you've heard, PPCO, that had a receiver appointed to
- 6 it. And so, there were different parties trying to get access
- 7 | to the same information.
- 8 Q. Did any of the people that you talked to tell you about any
- 9 of the problems that you've alleged in this second amended
- 10 complaint and that we've heard about in this trial?
- 11 A. Certainly none of the serious allegations, no. None of
- 12 | the -- as you'd expect, nobody said this was -- nobody on
- 13 | Platinum Management's side said this was a fraud. They
- 14 certainly explained that there were significant issues with the
- 15 | remaining assets in terms of their value.
- 16 | Q. When you say you have access to documents, you were
- 17 | provided certain documents by former Platinum Management; is
- 18 | that correct?
- 19 A. Yes, we were provided with the documents they wanted us to
- 20 see. So the easy documents for them to give, we certainly
- 21 | received. We didn't have full access to the database. We
- 22 | tried to get our IT guys to, what's called image their server,
- 23 | and we weren't able to do that, we weren't allowed. It was
- 24 only until much, much later that we got access to the full
- 25 suite of documents.

- 1 | Q. When did you get access to the emails and records of PPVA?
- 2 A. Finally, finally in early 2018. We had some access during
- 3 2017, but because of the different competing parties, the SEC,
- 4 PPCO receiver, ourselves, the feeder funds liquidators, that
- 5 was a separate firm. There were a number of parties trying to
- 6 | get access to the same information and because there were --
- 7 because there were criminal aspects to this and there were
- 8 claims everywhere, it was hard for the information to be fully
- 9 released to us until that point.
- 10 | Q. Is it fair to say that you had to enter into a complicated
- 11 and detailed agreement simply in order to access Platinum's
- 12 | emails, such as the ones we've seen in this case?
- 13 A. Yes, we had to enter into an agreement with the SEC and
- 14 | with the receiver of PPCO.
- 15 | Q. That was in, what did you say, June 2018?
- 16 A. June 2018, we finally had access.
- 17 | Q. When was this case filed?
- 18 A. In late 2018.
- 19 Q. So you got the emails, saw what really had happened, and in
- 20 a few months, you filed this complaint?
- 21 MR. LAUER: Objection.
- 22 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 23 | Q. Had you heard the name David Bodner prior to your ability
- 24 | to conduct an investigation with the actual documents?
- 25 A. Yes, we heard the name Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld.

- 1 Q. What was the context of that?
- 2 | A. We knew they were partners in Platinum Management.
- 3 | Q. Have you made recoveries in this liquidation?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. How much of all creditors secured, administrative have you paid out?
 - MR. LAUER: Objection.

portfolio companies.

- THE COURT: Overruled. The door was fully opened to this. Overruled.
- A. So, to date, we've been able to return about \$75 million to creditors, and that's a combination of creditors that had security or what we would call purported security. And to subsidiary-level creditors, creditors that were at some of the
 - Q. To this day, is it true that you are attempting to sell the remaining assets of PPVA?
 - A. Yes, we still have some assets. Even to this day that we are fighting over with some of these encumbrances, and there is still assets left to realize. But we have close to \$1.2 billion of creditor and investor claims.
 - Q. The reason you haven't just sold all assets already, are you waiting for the right price?
- 23 MR. LAUER: Objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 25 A. In some -- no, we're not waiting for the right price. In

Trott - Redirect

some cases, it's just an inability to be able to fully sell the 1 asset. We are still resolving some issues with the 2 3 encumbrances. In other cases, we are waiting on certain other 4 determinations to free the asset up to be able to sell it. 5 There's not much left. I'm painting a picture of this, there 6 is very little left to actually realize, other than the legal 7 claims in this case. 8 Q. When you were --9 THE COURT: Counsel, I'm going to give you five 10 minutes more and that's it. 11 Q. Well, there were a number of questions about Mr. David 12 Bodner and what you had learned about him. 13 THE COURT: Then you've got five minutes to address 14 that. 15 MR. GLUCK: So this will be my last question. 16 Q. Upon gaining access to the actual emails at Platinum and 17 PPVA, what did you learn about Mr. David Bodner and why are we here? 18 19 MR. LAUER: Object. And I would -- well --20 THE COURT: I think that this was, I think, fully 21 opened by the --22 MR. LAUER: May I approach the bench on this? 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 (Continued on next page)

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Trott - Redirect

1 (At the sidebar)

Go ahead. THE COURT:

MR. LAUER: Two things. Number one, the only questions I asked about Bodner was to establish that while he was getting this thing for the first four months, nobody told him that he needed to speak with him.

Number two, they have asserted all sorts of privilege If he's going to now say here's what I learned about issues. David Bodner during these investigations, I respectfully submit, A, it's hearsay, B, I did not open the door on that. My questioning was very limited to basically it's so obvious that Bodner was not central and nobody mentioned his name that he didn't think it important enough to call him. That's the whole point. And I think it would be -- I recognize the Court thought I opened the door on other things and I'm not going t.o --

THE COURT: First of all, yes, you clearly opened the door, for example, on how much he has recognized and because you asked him about his fees.

MR. LAUER: I accept that, but this is not that. This is really on the merits.

THE COURT: I am rethinking this a little because I think that the main inquiry into what he had determined related to allegations against Michael Katz, not against --

> MR. LAUER: Right.

1	THE COURT: Mr. Bodner. And the question as to
2	Mr. Bodner was simply, in effect, you didn't interview him, and
3	the argument that was made was because he was so
4	inconsequential, that no one brought that to your attention.
5	MR. GLUCK: And that's what we want to say.
6	THE COURT: Well, no, that's why it was fair to get
7	into the fact that he had a way to get all the documents and so
8	forth, which has been inquired into. But now you want to say
9	further what did he then conclude. Yeah, I think even if the
10	door was opened, it would be 403, too prejudicial.
11	In the circumstances, I will reverse myself and
12	sustain the objection.
13	MR. LAUER: Thank you, your Honor.
14	(Continued on next page)
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Trott - Recross

1 (In open court)

BY MR. GLUCK:

- 3 | Q. Mr. Trott, did you and your colleague, joint official
- 4 | liquidator, initially make a determination that Mr. Michael
- 5 | Katz had played a role in the so-called Agera transaction?
- 6 A. Yes, that was why he was in the complaint. We, through
- 7 | receiving the documents, Michael Katz's name was on the Agera
- 8 documents and that was a significant asset that we say was
- 9 | taken from the fund inappropriately.
- MR. GLUCK: Thank you.
- 11 THE COURT: Anything else?
- 12 MR. LAUER: Just one question.
- 13 | RECROSS EXAMINATION
- 14 BY MR. LAUER:
- 15 Q. So you had trouble raising money, but you were able to
- 16 | raise money for the litigations; right?
- 17 | A. The money we raised was what's called liquidation funding,
- 18 and we could use that for various purposes, but the majority of
- 19 | it is used for litigation, yes.
- 20 \ Q. And that comes from a litigation funding company?
- 21 A. In this case, it came from another fund.
- 22 | Q. What do they get out of this?
- 23 A. So they charge an interest rate and they get a return on
- 24 what we recover.
- 25 Q. What interest rate?

MC8Cpla2 Trott - Recross 8 percent, I believe, from memory. 1 Α. 2 Do they get a performance fee? Q. 3 Α. No. Q. And on the waterfall, how --4 5 THE COURT: Is this one question? 6 MR. LAUER: Withdrawn. Thank you, your Honor. Thank 7 you, Mr. Trott. 8 THE COURT: You may step down. 9 Ladies and gentlemen, we'll take our midmorning break and resume in 15 minutes. 10 11 (Continued on next page) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Trott - Recross

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

Mr. Lauer, let's continue with your motion. We were up to the third item of what you were --

MR. LAUER: So, your Honor, I was about to turn to the third category, which is the one I think is -- has garnered the most attention here.

I do want to say with respect to what I'll call the second category, the direct relationship, we're not relying on it because I don't think there's anything other than the one-way letter from Katz, and I don't know the Court ever has to reach this, but it's an interesting question when the fund is the client and not the investor group. The fund is not acting on behalf of investors, it's only suing on behalf of itself, which, itself, is an interesting concept. So $vis-\grave{a}-vis$, quote, the fund, I don't know that there was any interaction. I'm just raising it and I don't know that we'll have to address that.

Let me turn to -- I'm not be being clear?

THE COURT: I'm not sure I understand the argument.

When a company is in bankruptcy or liquidation, while the lawsuits they bring are brought in the name of the company, it is crystal clear, as a matter of law, that this is a trustee or, in this case, a liquidator acting on behalf of the creditors, and it's the creditors who are allegedly defrauded.

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Trott - Recross

For example, Mr. Irving Picard has spent the last ten years recovering, I think, perhaps millions of dollars in the Madoff scandal, but all those cases are technically brought in the name of the Madoff fund. So I'm not sure I understand your argument. In any event, since we have limited time, why don't you go on to your more important --MR. LAUER: Using Madoff as an example, the point I was making is Madoff is dealing with recovering money for investors who have claims as investors. In other words, they relied, they were defrauded, et cetera. THE COURT: Yes. So why is this --MR. LAUER: This case is not on behalf of the investors, in other words, we're not -- on behalf of the creditors. The investors happen to be --THE COURT: I see what you're saying. I didn't see the distinction you were making. MR. LAUER: I'm not dwelling on it now --(indiscernible crosstalk) necessary at some point -- article on it. THE COURT: Well, you got the whole weekend to do that. MR. LAUER: Let me turn to the issue of control. basic allegation here is that Mr. Bodner is a fiduciary, even though he's not listed in any of the literature and doesn't

really have a managerial role because, at the top of the

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Trott - Recross

structure, there's Platinum Management, and Platinum Management has fiduciary responsibilities to PPVA. And the question then is, is Mr. Bodner, by virtue of the fact that he is not only a passive partner, but somehow has some other capacity, he can become a fiduciary.

Now, I think, unquestionably, if he merely owned 25 percent and stayed home, never came to the office, never talked to anyone, being a passive partner, he's not a fiduciary. So the question is, is there evidence in this case sufficient that they can meet their very high burden to establish that all the elements that he's a fiduciary. And what it really boils down to is Mark Nordlicht is a fiduciary because he not only has the managerial role, but because he, at the top of the chain, controls Platinum Management. So even if Mark decided to let Uri Landesman run the fund on a regular basis but got reports, Mark clearly has control over Platinum Management, control over Uri Landesman.

(Continued on next page)

MR. LAUER: Now let's apply that to our case. What do we have? Structurally and legally, there is no dispute that Mark Nordlicht, both in terms of the written document and the basic agreement, controlled Platinum Management, and that's really how these businesses are set up. There is one boss. He's got the responsibility. Same way, if it's your portfolio, win or lose, it's your portfolio.

So Mark Nordlicht controlled Platinum Management. He had partners. He had partners whom he respected, partners with whom he discussed matters, but it is very clear, and they had the opportunity of two witnesses with whom they settled—Fuchs and Huberfeld—and nobody was able to say that David Bodner controlled Mark Nordlicht. Nobody controlled Mark Nordlicht. And you can have opinions, you could have strong opinions, very often your opinions could be respected, because these are smart guys and they had a good sense of camaraderie, but ultimately if Mark Nordlicht didn't want to do something, he doesn't do it. And you saw a sufficient number of e-mails making it very clear that Mark ran the show and Mark was no one's patsy, and no one has -- there has been no introduction of any side deal, oral agreement --

THE COURT: I see your point. What about the fact that your client solicited investors? The argument, as I understand it, from plaintiffs' counsel, among other arguments, the argument is that at the time he solicited investors, he

knew that the fund was a fraud and he knew that Mr. Nordlicht was concealing that fraud and that the company was concealing that fraud, but it was to his interest not to reveal that to investors, so he was, in effect, a coconspirator of Mr. Nordlicht, in Mr. Nordlicht's portion of the scheme.

MR. LAUER: So I think that confuses Bodner with Fuchs. There has been no evidence, other than at the very early beginning, back in 2003-2004, when the fund was set up, Mr. Bodner may have --

THE COURT: You are saying we don't know what Bodner said to any investor because that was never introduced into evidence.

MR. LAUER: We also have no evidence that he solicited investors after the early 2000s or that he, quote, solicited investors as opposed to enabled, you know, some close relatives to put money in. We are talking about 2012 to give them the benefit of the doubt of yesterday's ruling, but we will come back to that. '13, '14, '15 and '16, there is absolutely no evidence that Bodner solicited any investor during that time period.

And so let me turn to knowledge, then, because I think it is pretty clear there is no evidence of control. Having opinions and having even strong opinions that you issue in a "you have to do this" doesn't mean anything when Mark Nordlicht completely runs the show.

Now let's talk about knowledge. They had multiple opportunities between the people they settled with — because they settled with Steinberg and SanFilippo—Steinberg was the head of risk; SanFilippo was CFO—but they didn't get any money so they are not relevant to the GOL issue. They settled with Huberfeld and Fuchs, and they had every opportunity for them to show them or to have them show the Court and the jury that in this four— or five—year period there was a production of detailed information to David Bodner at any point in time that undercut any of these valuations.

The only evidence that has come in about Bodner having any relevant, meaningful information on a potential fraud is this dinner that took place somewhere between December of 2014 and March of 2015, and at most what Fuchs said—and we will credit what he said—is this was essentially a dispute over how to tamp this thing down so that you ameliorate the liquidity. No one, including Fuchs, no one has said at this dinner or any other dinner, there was data presented or information presented that differed from the valuation. And think of it this way. There are 17 million documents or something like that on the server. They have had five years, multiple depositions, multiple negotiations to try to find an agenda, they could talk to secretaries, come up with something written that somebody sent David Bodner over this five-year period.

THE COURT: I don't think that last point was

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relevant. The question is whether, regardless of whether they had one page or 17 million documents, the question is whether they have made out a *prima facie* case that can go to the jury.

MR. LAUER: I agree. And they have offered no evidence. So they had the opportunity to.

And I want to say one other thing. Timing in this case is extremely important, and that's because if the Court were to say, you know, you will have another opportunity at the end of your case, perhaps, but if the Court were to say, I'm not going to give you a judgment because they have the right to arque that dinner during the time when oil had collapsed, you know, they can argue off of that that that conversation reflected a comprehension that there was something wrong with the numbers, not just that Mark was out of control, but there is nothing before that and the amount of damages in this case goes down substantially. And I'm not trying to, you know, seduce the Court into encouraging a settlement, but I just want to say that in terms of the litigation issue, if I were to say let's talk about is there any evidence in this case that David Bodner discussed with anyone valuations—high, low, impact on liquidity—in 2013, there is none.

THE COURT: All right. So since you happened to mention settlement, I will tell you my view on that. I never encourage settlement. I never get involved in settlement.

This is unlike many of my distinguished colleagues who feel

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that it is part of their job. I don't do so for two reasons, three reasons. First, I love trials; second, I think that a trial is where the truth comes out and that there is a major public purpose served, and I feel that the frequency of settlements has become so extreme that whole important issues have been in effect kept from the public not through the parties' bad intentions, but through the fact that they were attracted to settlements; and, third, when I first went on the bench my first week, I went to two distinguished judges-one was at that point a former judge—and asked them for advice. One was Judge Milton Pollack who said, Keep your cases moving, and the other was Marvin Frankel, then retired, who said, Don't get involved and don't even try to promote settlement because settlements rarely address the merits. They are a matter of just parties making risk assessments, but it doesn't really get to the truth. So I am delighted if you don't settle. If you do settle, that's your business.

MR. LAUER: Your Honor, I'm not going to comment on the great Milton Pollock who I had the -- but --

THE COURT: If this were before Milton Pollock the case would have ended two days ago.

MR. LAUER: I agree. And most of the examination would have been done by the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take five minutes and at the next break we are going to hear from plaintiffs' counsel in

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                                "Katz -
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      response.
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               (Recess).
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               (Jury not present)
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise. May I bring in the jury?
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               THE COURT: Please.
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               I take it you are going to read the deposition now, is
 7
      that it?
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               MR. GLUCK: We would like to read it in, yes.
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               THE COURT: It's the only thing you have left.
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               MR. GLUCK: It's the only thing we have left.
               Your Honor, from my planning purposes, will I have
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      about the same time Mr. Lauer had, about 20 minutes?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               (Continued on next page)
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"Katz -1 (Jury present) 2 THE COURT: If you want to take your respective 3 positions. 4 All right. My understanding is that plaintiffs want 5 to read the final deposition, the deposition excerpts from Michael Katz, is that right? 6 7 MR. MAGRUDER: That is correct. THE COURT: Go ahead. 8 9 BY MR. MAGRUDER: 10 "0 Can you just state your full name and spell your first and 11 last name for the purposes of the record. 12 "A Michael Katz, M-I-C-H-A-E-L K-A-T-Z. 13 **"** O And where do you work? 14 "A I work for myself -- I work and I work for myself. I have 15 my own company. Were you at some point employed with Platinum? **"** O 16 17 "A No. **"** O What about Beechwood? 18 "A 19 No. 20 All right. At one point am I correct that you had a 21 Platinum e-mail address, is that right?

- 22 "A That's correct.
- 23 "0 And you said you were not employed at Platinum.
- 24 "A That's correct.
- 25 **"**O Why did you have a Platinum e-mail address?

"Katz -

- 1 "A I was given an address as just part of my oversight of my grandfather's investments in the funds.
- 3 | "Q And your grandfather was Marcos Katz, is that right?
- 4 | "A That's correct.
 - "Q And your grandmother's name was?
- 6 | "A Is.

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- 7 | "Q Is, I apologize.
- - "Q Say it again.
- 10 "A Adella, A-D-E-L-L-A.
- 11 "Q And did you have -- in that capacity, did you have an 12 office at Platinum in their office space?
- 13 "A I had the use of the office space. I didn't have an office.
- 15 | "Q So you didn't have pictures up there?
- 16 | "A No, I didn't have personal pictures.
- 17 | "Q No nameplate there?
- 18 "A No, no set place, just access.
- 19 "Q Can you give us an idea -- let's do it this way, at the
- 20 | time that you had that Platinum address, I'm not expecting you
- 21 | to remember exact days, what was your role at Platinum? What
- 22 | did you do on a day-to-day basis with regard to interacting
- 23 | with Platinum?
- 24 | "A I didn't have any role at Platinum. I thought I said
- 25 | that.

"Katz -

- 0" You said you had to monitor your grandfather's 1 2 investments, is that right? 3 Again, it wasn't given to me to monitor. It was given to 4 me as just sort of perks that were given to investors, I think. I'm sure why -- not sure why. 5 6 **"** O During the time that you had that e-mail address what was 7 your interaction with Platinum or any of the people that worked there? Kind of, what did you do, if anything, with them? 8 9 Mostly, for the most part, asked questions, tried to " A 10 understand what was going on with the various investments, what 11 the status was. It was part of their version of transparency, 12 of saying you have access to the office, you can come, you have 13 an e-mail address, you can talk to the PMs, you can talk to the 14 CIO, and, you know, you can talk to whomever you want, and they 15 will answer your questions. When you were doing that, did you interact with David 16 17 Bodner? "A 18 I did. 19 **"** O What about Murray Huberfeld? 20 "A I did, as well. And Mark Nordlicht as well? 21 **"** O 22 "A Yes.
- 23 "Q Of those, who did you interact with the most if you can
- 24 answer that?

25

"A Probably evenly between the three, maybe a little more,

"Katz -

- 1 | yeah, no, I would say the three.
- 2 "Q Let's take a look at what we will mark as Katz 2. I will
- 3 ask you, Mr. Katz, do you recognize this first amended
- 4 | complaint? It's dated as received March 8 of 2019.
- 5 | "A Yes.
- 6 | "Q And do I have this right; you are the trustee of your
- 7 | grandfather's trust, is that correct?
- 8 | "A The estate.
- 9 | "Q I said trust. I meant estate.
- 10 | "A Yes.
- 11 "Q And is it in that capacity that this complaint was
- 12 | brought?
- 13 | "A Yes.
- 14 "Q And did you review the complaint before it was filed?
- 15 | "A Of course.
- 16 | "Q Taking a look at -- well, first of all, the defendants in
- 17 | this -- Mark Nordlicht worked at Platinum, is that right?
- 18 "A Yes.
- 19 "Q And Murray Huberfeld also worked at Platinum or did Murray
- 20 | Huberfeld own or was he employed at Platinum, if you know?
- 21 | "A I don't know.
- 22 | "Q What about David Bodner? What was his relationship with
- 23 | Platinum, if you know?
- 24 | "A My understanding is that the three -- that he was a
- 25 | founder, co-founder of the firm.

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"Katz -

- "Q You said the three. That would be with?
- 2 "A Murray and Mark.
- 3 | "Q And who is Bernard Fuchs?
- 4 "A He also presented himself as a shareholder of the firm, an investor.
 - "Q I apologize. I cut you off. An investor you said?
- 7 | "A Uh-huh.
- 8 "Q Do you know who first solicited your grandfather to invest 9 in Platinum?"
- MR. MAGRUDER: Page 36.
- 11 | "A Yes.
- 12 "Q Who was that?
- 13 "A Murray Huberfeld.
- "Q Taking a look, if you would, at paragraph 15, about
 halfway through, said 'Defendants Huberfeld and Bodner also
 represented to the Katzes that PPVA was and would remain liquid
 and that the Katzes could withdraw their investment at any
- "Same question. Sitting here now, is that still
- 20 accurate to your knowledge?
- 21 | "A Yes.

time.'

- 22 | "Q And is that something -- let's focus, if you would, at the
- 23 | time when you were given the Platinum -- you were issued the
- 24 | Platinum e-mail address. Did you know this to be true at that
- 25 point?

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"A Yes.

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"Q And did that turn out to be true or false? Okav.

3 " A False.

> And about when did you realize or did you, not your grandfather, but did you learn that this was not true?

"A Can you be more specific?

So, again, it's a poor question. I apologize. This says that they represented, in essence, that Marcos Katz could get his money out when requested, you know, a certain amount of lead time, and that the fund would remain relatively liquid.

That was false, is that correct?

"A That was true up until the time it became false.

"Q And about what?

So the redemption requests for 2016 that were partially redeemed, but substantially not redeemed. I think the last -there was a liquidity crisis that was known, which is the reason they couldn't fill that obligation. As far as I know starting in '16, perhaps at the -- as the end of '15, early as the end of '15.

When did you learn about -- let me ask this question.

So it's not true or false. It's could they honor their commitment. That's how I see it. I mean, they made a commitment for the account to be liquid within 30 days' notice, and that was true up to the time when they didn't have the liquidity to fill the obligation. The first I know, that

obligation they started not being able to pay to fulfill
that obligation sometime in 2016, perhaps as early as the end
of 2015, but there were redemptions, partial redemptions that
were made and honored but not under those terms.
"Q So at the point in late 2015-2016, when the liquidity
crisis prevented them from honoring redemptions, did they
Mr. Huberfeld and Mr. Bodner, were they lying to Marcos Katz
about the liquidity of the fund?
"A No, I don't think they were saying they didn't have
liquidity. They didn't say they didn't say they had the
liquidity and they weren't paying. So it was a known fact that
they had a liquidity crisis. To all investors in fact I think
they made several conference calls to that effect.
"Q And they were open. They said that the liquidity crisis
existed then at least to your grandfather?
"A Yes.
"Q Okay. If you could look at page 7, paragraph 24, at the
beginning, and your counsel is right. If you need to look at
any other part of this, please feel free to take your time, but
I would like to focus you.
"It says, 'In mid March 2015, Mr. Nordlicht and the
other partner officials schemed to meet a sudden wave of over
70 million in redemptions by pressing redeeming investors to
cancel those redemptions or at least defer them for one

quarter.' And then it goes on from there.

"Katz -

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"Let me ask this first. To your knowledge, sitting
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      here now, is that an accurate fact?
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      '' A
           Yes.
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      "0
           And how did you learn of that?
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      "A
           Same as the others, specific, sometimes 2017.
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      " O
           Let me focus on Mr. Bodner, if I could.
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      "A
           Uh-huh.
           Did he press your grandfather not to ask for any
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      "O
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      redemptions from the fund?
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      "A
           Yes.
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      " O
           Did Mr. Huberfeld do that as well?
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      "A
           Yes.
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      "0
           At the time, again, let's start with Mr. Bodner. Will you
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      give us a rough idea of when that was, in other words, the
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      earliest time that you know of when Marcos Katz, your
      grandfather, asked for a redemption and Mr. Bodner either urged
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      or pressed him not to exercise those?
           I don't remember the exact date, but it was probably more
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      "A
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      than one occasion, and multiple meetings in New York as early
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      as -- could have been early as 2015.
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           And same for Mr. Huberfeld, roughly the same time period?
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      "A
           Yes, oftentimes they met together so the meetings were,
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      you know, not one then the other, but --
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      "O
           Did you attend any of those meetings, Mr. Katz?
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      "A
           Yes.
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- Mc82Pla3 "Katz -0" 1 So what we are talking about here, you observed it? 2 " A Yes. 3 Were they conversations or were they heated? **"** O 4 Sometimes they were very cordial, sometimes they 5 were heated. 6 **"** O So when you say 'heated,' were people yelling? 7 '' A Raising voices would be better, more accurate, not 8 screaming. Nobody screamed. 9 **"** O Certainly don't want to talk bad about your grandfather, 10 but who was angry? Who was the person who was angry in the 11 room? 12 "A My grandfather. 13 "0 Okay. Can you look at page 7 again, looking at paragraph 14 25, the first sentence says, 'Platinum Management also treated 15 as fungible investor monies held in separate funds under the Platinum Partners umbrella, transferring between funds as 16 17 needed to meet liquidity demands.' 18 "Sitting here now, do you still believe that statement 19 to be true?
- 20 | "A Yes.
- 21 "Q Rough time period, when would you have learned that fact?
- 22 | "A Again, sometime 2017.
- "Q Okay. And the next sentence says, 'This was contrary to promises made to investors in each fund and represented in obvious conflict of interest.'

"Katz -

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               "When the promise was made, did David Bodner make
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      those promises?
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           Could you be more specific?
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                  This is talking about -- going back to the first
           Sure.
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      sentence, 'Platinum Management also treated as fungible
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      investor monies held in separate funds under the Platinum
 7
      Partners umbrella, transferring money between funds as needed
      to meet liquidity demand. This was contrary to promises made
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9
      to investors.'
10
               "So in terms of the promises made --
           Promises made?
11
      "A
12
      " O
           Was that by Mr. Bodner?
13
      "A
           As well, sure, yes.
14
      " Q
           And Mr. Huberfeld?
15
      " A
           Yes.
           And did you yourself hear those promises?
      " O
16
17
      "A
           Yes.
18
           Okay. Looking at the paragraph on the same page,
      paragraph 32, it indicates, 'Even so, and as PPVA's liquidity
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20
      crisis worsened through '12-'16, defendants Nordlicht,
21
      Huberfeld, Bodner, and Fuchs represented to the Katzes that
22
      PPVA had sufficient assets to permit the Katzes to fully
      withdraw their investment.'
23
24
               "Sitting here now do you still believe that to be
25
      true?
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"Katz -

"A 1 Yes. "Q 2 Did you hear any of the representations that are discussed 3 here or --"A 4 Yes. 5 Did you hear those from Mr. Bodner? "A 6 Yes. 7 0" And did you hear those from Mr. Huberfeld? "A 8 Yes. 9 **"** O If you would go to page 11, paragraph 37. This indicates, 10 'In June 2015, in reliance on the defendants' representations 11 about the Katzes' ability to redeem their investment, the Katzes pledged 6 million to a nonprofit girls school in 12 13 Brooklyn, New York.' 14 "That is accurate, am I right? 15 "A Yes. 16 And it says 'reliance on the defendants' representations.' 17 Did that include Mr. Bodner? 18 "A Yes. Did it include Mr. Huberfeld? 19 "0 20 "A Yes. 21 The next paragraph says, 'Thereafter, defendants 22 Nordlicht, Bodner and Huberfeld and Fuchs attended meetings 23 with the Katzes in Mexico City and Acapulco.' 24 "Those are two different meetings, is that right? 25 "A Yes.

"Katz -

- 1 "Q I guess that was a silly question because they are two 2 different places.
- 3 | "A Yes.
- Were they close together in time, the Mexico City and the Acapulco meeting?
- 6 "A I don't recall what the exact spacing was. I'm guessing a few months apart.
- 8 "Q Did you attend either or both?
- 9 | "A No.
- 10 "Q Looking at the next paragraph, paragraph 48, this refers
 11 to a Mexico City meeting in December of 2015.
- 12 | "A Uh-huh.
- "Q You may or may not know this. Is that paragraph referring to the Mexico City meeting that is discussed in the prior paragraph, paragraph 47?
- 16 | "A I believe so.
- 17 | "Q So you weren't at that December --
- 18 | "A No.
- 19 "Q But the people referred to in this were at that meeting.
- 20 | "A Yes.
- "Q Same questions for paragraph 49. This is an Acapulco meeting. To your knowledge, as you understand this complaint,
- 23 that Acapulco meeting is the one referred to in paragraph 47?
- 24 | "A Yes.
- 25 "Q So you did not attend that?

Mc82Pla3 "Katz -

- 1 "A No.
- 2 | "Q We could look at page 13 --
- 3 | "A Yup.
- 4 | "Q -- paragraph 45.
- 5 | "A Yes.
- 6 "Q It says, 'During the week of October 18, 2015, defendant
- 7 | Nordlicht visited Marcos Katz and apologized for the mistakes
- 8 he had made in Platinum's relationship with the Katzes. He
- 9 promised Marco that he would speak with defendants Huberfeld,
- 10 | Bodner, and Fuchs and then propose a resolution to the Katzes'
- 11 | redemption request?
- 12 | "A Uh-huh.
- 13 "Q First question is, were you there for that?
- 14 "A Yes.
- 15 | "Q And Mr. Nordlicht said that he had to check with
- 16 Mr. Bodner to fix this?
- 17 | "A Yes.
- 18 | "Q And he indicated that he also had to check with
- 19 Mr. Huberfeld to fix this?
- 20 | "A Yes.
- 21 | "Q And was that -- from what you observed when you were
- 22 | interacting with Platinum, was that typical of their
- 23 | relationship?
- 24 | "A Could you be more specific?
- 25 | "Q In other words, did Mr. Nordlicht have to check with

"Katz -

- 1 Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld to do something significant like 2 this?
- 3 "A Significant meaning like business decisions? Is that what 4 you mean?
 - "Q Yes.
- 6 "A Yes.

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- 7 "Q Okay. You spoke earlier about a meeting you attended. I
 8 asked you a whole bunch of questions on whether people brought
 9 marketing materials. Do you remember that meeting that we
- 11 "A Yeah, yes.
- 12 "Q I believe you said it was in New York. Is that right?
- 13 "A That's right.

talked about?

- 14 "Q And Mr. Bodner was there?
- 15 | "A Yes.
- 16 "O Mr. Huberfeld was there?
- 17 | "A Yes.
- 18 "Q Both of your grandparents were there?
- 19 "A Yes, but I don't think my grandmother attended that
 20 meeting as far as I remember.
- 21 "Q What was the -- who called the meeting? Who wanted it scheduled?
- 23 "A My grandfather.
- 24 "Q Did you talk to him about the purpose in calling that
- 25 meeting?

- "A I did. 1
- 2 "0 What was it?
- 3 '' A He didn't tell me.
- 4 "0 He wouldn't tell you.
- 5 "A No.
- 6 **"** O Why wouldn't he tell you?
- 7 "A That's how he was. He just did his own thing.
- Do you know whether -- well, when the meeting -- what you 8 9 remember. I realize this is a while back. Who started the
- 10 meeting?
- 11 "A I don't remember who started the meeting. They all walked
- 12 in and started talking.
- 13 **"** O What did they talk about, as you remember?
- 14 "A Platinum, Platinum investments.
- 15 Do you remember any specific investments they talked
- 16 about?
- 17 "A Very generally, yeah.
- 18 **"** O And China Horizon?
- 19 "A Most definitely came up.
- 20 **"** O And what do you recall was discussed about China Horizon?
- 21 It's a great investment, it's was gonna do great, great
- 22 evaluation, it was gonna be sold for a lot of money, around the
- 23 corner, that kind of conversation. I don't remember the
- 24 specifics of the numbers, but it was very bullish on that
- 25 investment.

"Katz -

- 1 "Q And who, Mr. Katz, said that, was talking about China 2 Horizon?
- A. I think everybody said that. I don't exactly know who
 spoke the most, but everybody had a word. Bernie Fuchs had the
 most say about China Horizon.
 - "O Did Mr. Bodner discuss China Horizon?
- 7 | "A Sure.

- 8 "O Did Mr. Huberfeld as well?
- 9 | "A Yes.
- 10 "Q You may have answered this. I can't see it on here. Can
 11 you give me a rough time period of when that meeting was?
- 12 | "A Towards the end of 2015.
- 13 "Q And do you recall how did it end? What was the conclusion of the meeting?
- "A We're going to get through. I mean, the headline was

 we're going to get through this crisis and everything's going

 to be fine and everyone is going to get their money back and

 make a lot of money with Platinum. That was the headline.
- 19 | That was the message.
- 20 "Q During the meeting, had either you or your grandfather 21 asked for any redemptions?
- 22 | "A Yes.
- 23 | "Q What was the response to that?
- 24 "A Well, we're working on it and we'll get back to you with a 25 proposal. That's I think how the proposal came on about the

"Katz -

- 1 redeeming.
- 2 | "Q Do you recall like a specific date when a redemption --
- 3 | "A No, not in that meeting.
- 4 | "Q Is that because it didn't happen or you don't recall?
- 5 "A It's because I don't recall.
- 6 "Q All right. Who was the one, if it was one person, who
- 7 | said we will get back to you with the schedule?
- 8 "A Probably that would have been Mark.
- 9 "O Mark Nordlicht.
- 10 | "A Mark Nordlicht, yeah.
- 11 | "Q Did Mr. Bodner -- do you have an impression that he was
- 12 | familiar with the investments that PPVA had made?
- 13 | "A Of course, yeah, sure.
- 14 "Q What about Mr. Huberfeld?
- 15 | "A Also.
- 16 | "Q Just for the record, Mr. Katz, I'm going to show you, I
- 17 promise, some shorter documents at this point --
- 18 "A Sure.
- 19 | "Q -- and ask you a couple of questions about them. Please
- 20 | feel free to look at these. As you look at these, I may focus
- 21 | for time reasons on certain parts, but you should feel free to
- 22 | look at any part of it that you would like.
- 23 | "A Okav.
- 24 | "Q And this is control number CTRL6585427. I believe we are
- 25 marking it at Katz 3.

"Q

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"Katz -

1 If you take a look at the bottom part of this, this is 2 from your -- well, let me ask you this. Do you recognize that 3 as one of your grandfather's e-mail addresses? 4 "A Yes. **"** () 5 This is March 24 of 2015? "A Uh-huh. 6 7 **"**O All right. It indicates at the bottom, 'For further notice, I would like to receive a monthly report to be sent to 8 9 me in the same way we used to receive in the time that Joan 10 Janczewski worked for Platinum.' 11 "Do you recognize that name, first of all? "A 12 Yes. 13 "0 Who is that 14 " A She used to work for Platinum. I never met her. 15 Do you recall looking at the BodnerAnge@PlatinumLP e-mail address from the bottom, the CC line there? Is that an e-mail 16 17 address that you recall David Bodner using? "A 18 Yes. **"**O Okay. All right. Let's take a look at CTRL563311. 19 20 Again, if you start at the bottom, I quess as the back page, 21 which is the last one is dated, it's from David Levy, it says', 22 We have a meeting tomorrow with David Bodner at 1 p.m. He asked me to ask you to reserve us the conference room.' 23 24 "A Uh-huh.

'It will be me, Isaac Barber, Michael Katz, and David

"Katz -

- I think we have an hour.' 1 Bodner.
- 2 "Look at that and obviously feel free to look above.
- 3 Do you recall whether this meeting happened?
- 4 "A No, I don't remember.
 - This is mid June of '14? **"** O
- "A 6 Yeah, ves.

- 7 0" Would it have been during that time period were you
- meeting with David Bodner with any regularity? 8
- 9 "A I met with him from time to time. It depends what you 10 mean by regular.
- 11 "0 Do you recall, again, focusing on 2014?
- 12 "A This is 2016. Oh, sorry, you are right, 2014. Okay.
- "Q 13 I get these things wrong all the time.
- 14 "A Sorry about that.
- 15 But at this time, 2014, am I right this is before you
- understood some of the things we talked about, about this 16
- representation of liquidity, is that right? 17
- "A Uh-huh. 18
- At this time why would you have been meeting with 19
- 20 Mr. Bodner? Let me make this clear. I don't remember this --
- 21 I understand you don't remember the specific meeting, but you
- 22 said that you would meet with him on occasion. What would that
- 23 be about?
- 24 I'm not sure. I mean, different meetings were for "A
- 25 different things. I met with him about all kinds of things.

"Katz -

- "Q About your investments, about your grandfather's
 investments?
- 3 | "A Yes, that too, yeah. Yes.
- 4 "Q These 2014 meetings, focusing on Mr. Bodner first, you
- 5 recall talking about things other than investments?
- 6 | "A No.
- 7 "Q All right. Same thing with Mr. Huberfeld. Talking about things other than investment?
- 9 | "A No. I mean small talk.
- 10 "O Understood.
- 11 | "A Yeah, limited amount of that.
- 12 "Q All right. Let's take a look at BW SHIP 01007103. All
- 13 | right. This is, again, with your time here, this is December
- 14 | 2014 and this is, again, it's with the B asset manager account,
- 15 Mr. Nordlicht's and Mr. Bodner, both on their Platinum account.
- 16 | "A Uh-huh.
- 17 | "Q It says, 'Mark, sending this follow-up message per David's
- 18 | instructions. Thanks.' And the subject is 'Agera and Lumens.'
- 19 "A Uh-huh.
- 20 | "Q And we have discussed those. Do you recall at all what
- 21 | this relates to looking at this now?
- 22 | "A No.
- 23 | "Q All right. With regard to investments at Platinum, would
- 24 | it be normal for you to write to Mr. Nordlicht and Mr. Bodner?
- 25 "A Yes.

- Mc82Pla3 "Katz -"0 1 Do you recall having conversations with Mr. Bodner about 2 Agera? 3 '' A Yes. 4 "0 Getting close here. You could look at CTRL RL8329053. 5 This will be Katz 12. 6 "Do you know whether or not Platinum had other 7 valuable assets? Let me back up. "At this time, when this exchange is happening, do you 8 9 know whether or not Platinum had other valuable assets? 10 "A I was --11 **"** O Other than Agera? 12 "A I mean, I was told there were plenty of valuable assets. 13 All of the assets were represented as being value or having 14 value. 15 "0 Represented by the people who are --16 "A Yeah, by Platinum. 17 Including Mr. Bodner? **"** O "A 18 Yes. And Mr. Huberfeld? 19 "0 20 "A Yes. 21 All right. Let's take a look at CTRL7942765, which will 22 be 15. 23
 - "If you take a look at this, if I'm reading it correctly, it's in essence two documents—one to you with something drafted by Mark Nordlicht and then a response.

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Mc82Pla3
                           "Katz -
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- 1 "Mr. Katz, if you look at this, this is, I believe, 2 '16 or '15 -- '15, I'm sorry.
- 3 '' A Yes.
- 4 "0 First of all, do you -- I think what I was saying was that
- 5 it appears to me to be kind of a draft of a note to your
- 6 grandfather from Mr. Nordlicht that you look at and edit, is
- 7 that fair?
- I'm not sure. Yes. It looks to me like some kind of a 8
- 9 draft letter. I'm not sure how much of this if I edit it.
- 10 **"** O This is kind of my question. Do you recall this? Do you
- 11 recall doing this?
- 12 "A Not this specifically, no.
- 13 I take it, then, you don't recall what your intent was in **"** O
- 14 doing it?
- 15 I do recall the intent, yeah. The intent was to convey
- the representations of management as to what was the state of 16
- 17 affairs as to various investments. That was my mandate was to
- communicate as best as I could on various positions to my 18
- grandfather. 19
- 20 **"** O The information that you got to do that, where did you get
- 21 it?
- 22 "A From various people at Platinum.
- 23 **"** O Including Mr. Bodner?
- 24 "A Yes. So from everyone.
- 25 **"** O Including Mr. Nordlicht?

Mc82Pla3 "Katz -

- "A Right. So I talked to everyone at length. When I say
 everyone, I mean Mark Nordlicht, Murray Huberfeld, David
 Bodner, Bernard Fuchs, and probably some other people at
 Platinum.
 - "Q Is that true, the investments that are listed here, like Agera, the oil and gas investment, China Horizon?
 - "A Yes.

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- "Q I should have asked this earlier. When was the first time you learned about the existence of Beechwood?
 - "A I don't remember the exact date, but on these dates that we are discussing, sometime in '14 I suppose would be my best guess. I'm not sure.
- "Q Can you clarify for me what your understanding was of the relationship between Beechwood and Platinum?
 - "A It was never clear. I saw the same people, but I never really understood what it meant.
 - "Q When you say you saw the same people, you saw the people at the Platinum offices at Beechwood's offices?
 - "A I saw people taking jobs from one entity to the other, but it was described to me as independent entity, but I don't know what the relationship was from one to the other.
 - "Q Who described it to you as an independent entity?
- 23 "A Mark and Murray and David Bodner. Probably asked the same question to everybody. David Levy.
 - "Q Did anyone -- what was your understanding of who owned

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Beechwood? 1

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2 "A It wasn't clear as to who owned it. I know that the 3 gentlemen I just described obviously some stake in the venture.

That's all I know.

When you say the gentlemen you described, that's Mr. Nordlicht, Mr. Bodner, Mr. Huberfeld, Mr. Levy?

" A Correct.

Mr. Katz, did there come a time when you helped facilitate a lease agreement between or at least on behalf of your grandfather, his interest, and Platinum and related persons? The negotiation of the deal as it relates to his

investment. I was just following instructions from my grandfather as to what to do.

0" What were those instructions?

Again, I don't remember every specific, but you know he couldn't get his money out, and so he was trying to get whatever he could out of -- out of the -- he was convinced, as I was, you know, that the company would turn around and that the value, you know, that all these things we thought at the time were correct as a company in distress, but it could turn around. But it had no liquidity, it couldn't get the redemption. So based on that, within that context, he was trying to negotiate something.

"Q And was anyone else involved in this negotiation? "A All the parties involved.

"Katz -

- "Q I'm sorry. That was a poor question. On behalf of your
 grandfather's interest.
- 3 "A On behalf of my grandfather? Who was involved on behalf of my grandfather?
 - "Q Um-hmm.

- 6 "A Only he was involved and I. I just do -- doing what he told me to do.
- 8 "Q What is your understanding of the end result?
- 9 "A There was no end result. There was no deal.
- 10 "Q There was never any release agreement signed or agreed 11 upon?
- 12 | "A No, never executed.
- 13 "Q Would it surprise you to find out that there was a set of executed documents?
- 15 "A Yes. I mean fully executed documents? It would surprise me a great deal.
- 17 | "Q When did the deal fall through?
- 18 "A I don't remember the specifics.
- 19 "Q But do you recall --
- 20 "A No deal. I believe in part it was due to the matter -- to
- 21 | the arrest of Murray Huberfeld on an unrelated matter. I
- 22 | believe that was part of it.
- 23 "Q Were you represented by lawyers in negotiating these
- 24 deals?
- 25 "A Yes.

Mc82Pla3 "Katz -

1 | "Q Who was your lawyer?

- 2 "A For this it was what's his name. I forgot his name. It
- 3 | should be here somewhere. Isaac Neuberger was the attorney.
- 4 "Q And it's your understanding that there exists
- 5 communications after this June 7 e-mail?
- 6 A Oh, yes, absolutely.
- 7 | "Q Just to clarify for the record, it's your understanding
- 8 | that there are e-mails after this June 7 e-mail, which I want
- 9 | to phrase it correctly, which confirm that no agreement was
- 10 ever made to the parties between the parties as to the content
- 11 of these release agreements?
- 12 | "A Correct. That's correct.
- 13 | "Q You said that you started visiting Platinum in an informal
- 14 | capacity in around 2012, and then you started visiting in a
- 15 more formal capacity later in 2015, correct?
- 16 | "A At the end of '15 -- 2015.
- 17 | "Q The end of 2015?
- 18 | "A Yeah, specifically probably either late November or
- 19 December 2015. That's when I received a mandate to do so.
- 20 "O Mandate from who?
- 21 | "A From my grandfather.
- 22 | "Q Personally?
- 23 "A Personally.
- 24 | "Q How old was he at that time?
- 25 "A He was 88.

a3 "Katz -

- 1 | "Q What year did he pass?
- 2 | "A 2016, 89.
- 3 | "Q November-December 2015, was he of sound mind in your
- 4 opinion?
- 5 | "A Yes.
- 6 "Q In between January 1, 2014 and September 2014, do you
- 7 | think you visited the office more than twice?
- 8 | "A Yes.
- 9 "Q Do you think you visited the office more than four times?
- 10 | "A I'm not sure.
- 11 "Q Could it have been about that?
- 12 "A Could have been. I'm not sure.
- 13 "Q At some point the office, Platinum's offices, moved to
- 14 | 55th Street. Are you aware of that?
- 15 | "A Yes.
- 16 "Q And you visited that office?
- 17 | "A Yes.
- 18 | "Q And you visited that office in 2014?
- 19 "A Not sure.
- 20 | "Q I will represent to you that the office move was in
- 21 October of 2014.
- 22 | "A Okay. I don't have any recollection of going in 2014 or
- 23 | even early 2015.
- 24 | "Q Were you present for the move?
- 25 "A No.

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"A

Both.

"Katz -

In the period when you received the mandate from your "0 1 2 grandfather -- well, tell me about the mandate. What did your 3 grandfather ask you to do? 4 Please try to get as much -- well, first, it was get as 5 much information as possible and report back. That was the 6 first part of the mandate. And then do as much as I can 7 diligence on the underlying assets and report back my opinions and then receive his instructions as to what to do and when. 8 9 So when you got to Platinum in December 2015 with some 10 experience under your belt, did you feel like you knew what 11 documents to ask for in order to satisfy your grandfather's 12 mandate? 13 "A Yes, I believe I -- yes. 14 **"** O Did you -- were you ever denied a document or information 15 that you had asked for? "A 16 No. 17 When you wanted a document from Platinum Management in 18 that period, who did you go to? 19 " A Depending on the document, but most requests went through 20 Mark Nordlicht. 21 Do I have it right that you would ask Mark for the 22 document and then Mark would deal with it internally and then 23 come back to you with the document or Mark would just point you 24 to deal directly with someone within the fund?

"Katz -

- 1 "Q Okay. In December of 2015, you knew that PPVA had liquidity issues, right?
- 3 | "A Correct.
- 4 "Q Is it fair to say that Mark was bullish about liquidity events on the horizontal?
 - "A Yes.

- 7 "Q Is that what made you feel that liquidity event was always around the corner?
- 9 | "A What's the question?
- "Q Was it Mark's bullishness that made you feel there was a liquidity event around the corner, shifting target, as you described it?
- "A Yeah, yes, to a large degree. I mean, not only, but in part.
- 15 "Q In August 2015 your grandfather submitted a full redemption request, right?
- 17 | "A Yes, he did.
- 18 "Q And that account -- and that was for a redemption for his
 19 entire capital account with PPVA?
- 20 | "A Correct.
- 21 "Q What was the value of the capital account at the time he 22 submitted his full redemption?
- 23 | "A I don't remember, but it was around 47, 48 million.
- 24 "Q Okay. Over time, from the time your grandfather started 25 investing in PPVA, did he withdraw -- make periodic

- 1 | redemptions?
- 2 | "A Yes.
- 3 | "Q When did he initially invest with PPVA?
- 4 "A I don't recall the initial date, but there is a schedule
- 5 | with the dates in the complaint.
- 6 | "Q And the complaint you are referring to is the complaint
- 7 | that you filed as managing trustee of the MDK Hijos Trust,
- 8 | correct?
- 9 | "A Correct.
- 10 | "Q And in that complaint you sued Mr. Nordlicht,
- 11 Mr. Huberfeld, Mr. Bodner, Bernard Fuchs, and Gilad Kalter,
- 12 | correct?
- 13 "A Correct.
- 14 | "Q So when did your grandfather start investing in PPVA?
- 15 | "A 2006.
- 16 | "Q He continued making investments almost annually through
- 17 | February of 2015, correct?
- 18 "A Correct.
- 19 | "Q You testified that in March of 2016 you were aware that
- 20 PPVA was distressed. That's your term. Correct?
- 21 | "A Correct.
- 22 | "Q And that PPVA lacked liquidity, correct?
- 23 | "A Correct.
- 24 | "Q Tell me in your own words what the business arrangement
- 25 was that is reflected in the agreement attached to Exhibit 23.

"A Okay. Yup.

"A There was I think there are three parts. There is a
main agreement, which included shares in the management company
and an opportunity to by into, further buy into the management
company; and there were releases associated with that
transaction. I think that kind of sums it up.
"Q As part of this transaction, was somebody going to make an
investment that would give that investor an economic interest
in the management company?
"A There was an option, not an obligation.
"Q What you are saying is that as part of this transaction
somebody was going to make an investment that would give that
investor an option to take an economic interest in the
management company?
"A Correct.
"Q Who was that investor?
"A My grandfather.
"Q Do you recall that Mr. Huberfeld and Mr. Bodner were
giving up their interest in the management company to free
those interests up so they could be offered to your
grandfather?
"A Yes. There was some discussion related to that. I don't
recall that's where we ended. I know that it was discussed.
"Q Okay. Let me call your attention to CTRL part of
Exhibit 23. It's 8022087-3.

- "Q Is that your grandfather's signature over his name on the bottom of the page?
- 3 | "A Yes.
- 4 | "Q What is Atlanta Global Holdings, LLC?
- 5 "A It was an entity that was created specifically for this transaction but never used.
- 7 | "Q Was the entity formed?
- 8 | "A Yes.
- 9 "Q In connection with this transaction, was Atlanta Global
- 10 | Holdings represented by Isaac Neuberger?
- 11 "A Yes, I believe so, yes.
- 12 "Q Mr. Neuberger was its counsel?
- 13 | "A Yes.
- 14 "Q And was your grandfather represented by Mr. Neuberger?
- 15 | "A Yes.
- 16 "Q Who signed for Atlanta Global Holdings on the page we are
- 17 | looking at?
- 18 "A I think that's my grandmother.
- 19 "Q Do you recognize her signature?
- 20 | "A Vaquely. I'm not sure. It looks like an A. It's my
- 21 guess. I'm not so sure.
- 22 | "Q When did your grandfather and your grandfather sign this
- 23 page?
- 24 | "A I don't remember the exact date, but it was in
- 25 anticipation of the deal closing. They were leaving the

Mc82Pla3 "Katz -

country, so they left a signature page. 1 2 **"** O Were you physically present when your grandmother and your 3 grandfather signed the page than ends in 87-3? "A 4 Yes. 5 **"** O Where were you? 6 "A I was with them in their apartment. 7 It says in section 6, 'The parties will enter into the 8 swap agreement attached hereto and incorporated herein by 9 reference.' Do you see that? 10 "A Yes. "Q 11 Do you know what this swap agreement was? 12 "A Yes. 13 **"** O What was it? 14 "A It was a rebalancing the position from 100 percent of PPVA 15 and the side pocket and having exposure to PPCO. 16 (Continued on next page) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

- MC8Cpla4 "Katz -And as a result of the swap agreement, your grandfather's 1 "O. capital account would be partially moved to PPCO; is that fair? 2 3 Not physically, but in the form of a swap agreement. 4 the shares weren't physically moved, there would just be 5 consideration, like a true up, true down. "O. So exhibit 24 is a document that doesn't have a Bates 6 7 number, and I'm going to -- it's one email with attachments. 8 That was all one copy. I made the copy here. So I apologize 9 to counsel, I don't have extras. 10 It's an email that's dated March 21st, 2016. It's 11 from Harvey Wreblowsky to myself, and forwarded from 12 Mr. Wreblowsky is an email from David Levy, dated March 20, 13 2016, at 11:42 p.m. And the document's on the Platinum server. 14
 - Mr. Katz, David Levy sends the March 20th email to
- 15 you, correct, along with some others?
- "A. 16 Yes.
- 17 And your attorney -- or your grandfather's attorney,
- 18 Mr. Neuberger is on there?
- "A. 19 Yes.
- 20 Mr. Levy said he has attached some kind copies of all the 21 agreements, waiting on the Katz the's signatures?
- 22 "A. Correct.
- 23 And attached to Mr. Levy's emails were a series of 24 agreements, and one of those is the balancing agreement that 25 you mentioned earlier?

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- "A. Uh-huh.
- "Q. Is that what we referred to as the swap agreement?
- 3 "A. Yeah. Yes.
 - "O. And one of the agreements that was attached to Mr. Levy's email of March 20th was a release agreement between Mr. Bodner
- 6 and Mr. Huberfeld and your grandfather.
 - Do you see that?
 - "A. Yup.
 - I'm going to show you exhibit 25 where, if you turn to the second-to-last page of that packet, there is a signature over the line Marcos Katz.
- 12 Do you see that?
- 13 "A. Uh-huh.
- 14 "Q. Is that your grandfather's signature?
- 15 "A. Looks like it.
- Between March 20, 2016 and June 7, 2016, when you sent the 16 17 exhibit 23 email to Suzanne Horowitz, can you tell me what was going on between you and your grandfather with regard to this 18
- 19 set of agreements?
- 20 There were constant changes. There were several attempts
- 21 to get signatures and the signature packets together on all the
- 22 agreements. Even though they're separate agreements, they're
- 23 all related, they're all part of the single transaction and
- 24 there were, you know, differences that kept on -- changes made
- 25 several times.

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- "Q. Do you recall what some of the issues were that you recall
 being changed?
 - "A. I don't remember specifically, you know. I know there were -- every time there was something new that was asked for, something else, so --
 - "Q. Meaning something new that was asked for by your grandfather or by --
 - "A. By any of the parties. It was very difficult to communicate with all these people because everybody had an opinion, everybody had a say, multiple parties, very complicated to move. Changing a comma was complicated, as you would recall.
 - "Q. As you recall it, were the changes being circulated by email between March 20th and early June by counsel for the parties?
 - "A. Sometimes they were. Sometimes there were phone calls.

 Sometimes there were physical copies, communications in all kinds of ways.
 - "Q. Mr. Katz, were any of the issues with these agreements that were raised after March 20th, were they issues that were raised by you?
- 22 | "A. Possibly. I don't remember.
- 23 | "Q. Do you recall any that you raised?
- 24 | "A. No.
 - "Q. Do you recall -- can you recall the most significant of

- - "A. The most significant, I can't qualify what is most significant because I don't remember it all, you know, I remember a significant back-and-forth. As I said, very difficult to get any small change done. So there are seven or eight parties involved. It's very complicated. Multiple locations, multiple time zones.
 - "Q. But as a result of this transaction, your grandfather was prepared to release Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld from any claims that he may have had against them at the time?
- "A. He had proceeded with consummating all the agreements.That was part of the deal.
 - "Q. Were you encouraging your grandfather to execute the agreements we looked at in exhibit 24?
 - "A. I was encouraging him for a resolution because he was frail and sick and it was really affecting his health. So I wanted closure of some kind, whatever it was.
 - "Q. The basic deal, again, is that he would put in \$10 million of new cash to the funds and then, in exchange, he would have an option to acquire a piece of the management company?
 - "A. No. Part -- part of the -- there are many parts of the agreement. There was a rebalancing, there were the releases, there was a piece of the management company, plus an option to purchase additional or get additional consideration in the

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"Katz -

management company associated with an option of investing an additional chunk of equity or investment into the funds in the amount of \$10 million. "Q. It's your recollection that as a result of that set of agreements, your grandfather was not obligated to put in \$10 million? "A. No. No, he was not under -- under no obligation. fact, I think that's how it was written, yeah. There was something also that went back and forth, but that's correct. His understanding, you know, was that it was one point, it was always kind of mulled over, and there was a disagreement on it, whether it was an option or an obligation. In his mind, it was always an option and I don't think any final version he saw there was obligation, as far as I recall. "Q. And if he exercised the option to put in \$10 million, di he then have a right to a piece of the management company? "A. Yes. "Q. Let me call your attention to Katz 2, which is the Just want to go over a couple of things that you complaint. said to Mr. Gould when he examined you this morning about this.

You said to -- in response to questions from Mr. Gould with respect to paragraph 13 where it says that "Bodner and Huberfeld were coequal partners and Nordlicht was treated as the more junior partner."

Do you see that?

"A.

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- I think you said that Mr. Gould, that that was based on 2
- 3 their interactions?

Yes.

- Uh-huh. 4 "A.
- 5 What interactions specifically gave you that impression?
- 6 I was present at multiple meetings with the three of them. "A.
- 7 So multiple interactions.
- What was the subject matter of those meetings? 8
- 9 All kinds of things, but, typically, mostly related to the 10 investments and other related matters applied.
- 11 **"**O. What investments specifically?
- 12 All of them. I mean, you know, whatever investments were
- 13 discussed, they were discussed at various locations and the
- 14 dynamic gave me that impression.
- 15 When were those meetings? "Q.
- Through the time period that we're talking about? Mostly, 16
- 17 you know, some point in late 2015 through 2016.
- The period where you had the "Mandate"? 18 "O.
- 19 "A. Yeah, that's right.
- 20 Can you recall a single transaction that was discussed
- 21 where Nordlicht took direction from Bodner and Huberfeld?
- 22 "A. Yes. It was a matter relating to what to do about China
- 23 Horizons and there were differences of opinion as to whether to
- 24 pursue a certain lawsuit or not, and their opinion prevailed,
- 25 so --

- 1 "Q. Meaning they convinced Nordlicht of their views?
- 2 "A. Yes.
- 3 | "Q. Who else was present at that meeting?
- 4 "A. Specific one that I can think -- it was just us. There
- 5 were three of them and me. I just happened to be there.
- 6 | "Q. Was it common that Mr. Nordlicht, Mr. Huberfeld, and
- 7 Mr. Bodner would have a meeting and you would attend?
- 8 "A. No, it wasn't that they called the meeting. They just
- 9 | happened to be in the room, probably for something else, and
- 10 | they would walk in and start talking. So it wasn't a kind of
- 11 | formal meeting set. They met, presumably, I think, took them
- 12 | to the place in Mark's apartment in his kitchen.
- 13 | "Q. What were you doing in Mark's apartment at the time?
- 14 "A. Discussing the investments.
- 15 | "Q. Did Mark call a meeting for you to come to his apartment
- 16 | to discuss the investments?
- 17 | "A. Yes. In fact, I think on that occasion it was Murray who
- 18 | asked me to come because he lived in the same building. So
- 19 | Murray -- and then we went to Mark's apartment.
- 20 "O. And Mr. Bodner was there?
- 21 | "A. Yeah. Yes.
- 22 | "Q. Do you recall when that was, roughly?
- 23 | "A. No, I don't.
- 24 | "Q. And the subject matter of the meeting was China Horizons?
- 25 | "A. Well, for that part of the meeting, yes. I mean, lots of

- things were discussed, but that was one of them. It got pretty 1 2 heated.
- 3 "O. I'm sorry?
- 4 "A. It was, you know, emotions were on high on that.
- 5 Did you come away from that meeting as to why emotions 6 were high?
- 7 Yes, they were concerned about the position.
 - "Q. Your grandfather's LP account at that time was
- 9 approximately \$39 million?
- 10 "A. Right.

- 11 What was it about Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld's
- 12 interactions with Mr. Nordlicht that left you with the
- 13 impression that he was the more junior partner?
- 14 "A. I think we just went over that. In their interactions,
- 15 they always -- they seemed to act like the senior partners.
- 16 They would speak to him in a certain way that I don't think
- 17 equal partners would talk to one another like that. I mean, I
- 18 wouldn't.
- 19 "Q. Is that statement in paragraph 13 of the complaint based
- 20 on that interaction?
- 21 "A. In part, but not only.
- 22 **"**O. What else is it based on?
- "A. 23 Other interactions, similar interactions.
- "Q. 24 Can you think of any other, other than that instance in
- 25 Mr. Nordlicht's kitchen?

- Not specifically as in kind of a heated in that 1 discussion, but in general, whatever they, you know, either 2 3 Mr. Bodner or Mr. Huberfeld would walk into Mark's office, have 4 a discussion with them, he was treated like a junior partner. 5 I mean, the tone, the manner is the way you would treat someone 6 who is subordinate to you. I mean, it's pretty clear. I can't 7 give you a specific dialogue, but I think you know it when you 8 see it. 9 "Q. Is Mr. Nordlicht substantially younger than Mr. Bodner and 10 Mr. Huberfeld? 11 I don't know if it was 10, 15 years or something 12 like that. And the story of the firm sort of, I think, sort of 13 supports that, you know, they brought him into their 14 partnership predates -- meaning Mr. Huberfeld's and 15 Mr. Bodner's partnership predates their association with Mr. Nordlicht. 16 17 The complaint says in paragraph 14, and Mr. Gould asked 18 you about this, the Katz's considered Bodner the leader of the 19 Platinum Management organization. 20 Do you see that? 21 "A. Uh-huh. 22 **"**O. In your time in the Platinum Management organization, did 23 you consider Bodner the leader of that organization?
- 25 "Q. What was that based on?

Yes.

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"A.

- "A. Just my observations.
- 2 "Q. Can you give me an example of one such observation?
- 3 | "A. Sure. He had an office, last office that Platinum had
- 4 where he summoned different people from management. And on
- 5 | occasion, I've witnessed some of those meetings and it led me
- 6 | to believe that he was, you know, if there was any disagreement
- 7 | as to what had to be done, he was consulted and he had the last
- 8 | word. That was my impression.
- 9 "Q. Can you think of an example of the situation where you had
- 10 | the last one?
- 11 "A. Well, I can give you -- I just gave you one, the China
- 12 Horizons.
- 13 | "Q. No, what you said with China Horizons, that Mr. Bodner and
- 14 Mr. Huberfeld disagreed with Mr. Nordlicht and convinced him of
- 15 | their view.
- 16 | "A. I mean, that's one way of putting it, but I mean, they
- 17 | had -- it was their view that prevailed. Convincing, not
- 18 | convincing, I don't know what was going on in Mr. Nordlicht's
- 19 | head. He acquiesced to the position of Mr. Huberfeld and
- 20 Mr. Bodner. So whether he did willingly or not, especially in
- 21 | my presence, which must have been very uncomfortable.
- 22 | "Q. Other than that situation, can you think of one where
- 23 Mr. Bodner, I think as you put it, had the last word?
- 24 | "A. I can't recall another one at this time.
- 25 | "Q. In your time in the Platinum Management organization, did

- you ever see or hear Mr. Bodner give attention to a valuation issue?
- 3 | "A. Did he give attention to a valuation issue?
 - "O. Correct.

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- 5 | "A. Yeah, I mean, he discussed valuations all the time.
- 6 | "Q. Okay. Tell me about that.
 - "A. I can recall him talking about Agera, for example, and saying it had to be, you know, it had to be a billion dollars, it had to be valued at a billion dollars and it had to get
- 10 there. He had strong opinions about values all the time.
- 11 | "Q. Who did he share that opinion with?
- 12 "A. Whoever was in the room. Mr. Nordlicht, I think David
- 13 Levy might have been in the room, Bernie Fuchs may have been in
- 14 | the room, I don't remember, but everyone who's in the room, but
- 15 | this was common, you know, for him to express his sentiments on
- 16 | a specific position if it was discussed.
- 17 "Q. And at your time at Platinum Management, were you involved
- 18 | in the valuation process?
- 19 "A. No.
- 20 "Q. So this wasn't like a valuation meeting, this was a
- 21 comment that you observed?
- 22 | "A. Correct, comments on the value of the assets as opposed to
- 23 | a valuation process. So I never observed Mr. Bodner or anyone
- 24 else for that matter in whatever process was to peg the
- 25 | valuations to assets.

- "Q. In paragraph 49 with respect to that tentative agreement, the reference there, it says with the defendants Bodner and Huberfeld's blessing.
 - Do you see that?
- 5 | "A. Uh-huh.

- 6 | "Q. What do you mean by "blessing"?
- 7 | "A. They're agreeing.
- 8 "Q. And is that an agreement that they expressed or you
- 9 believe it to be implied?
- "A. I think it was the witnesses to their agreement. Thereare multiple witnesses to both of their agreements.
- 12 "Q. You're saying that when Mr. Nordlicht wrote the agreement
- that's referenced in paragraph 49, Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld were physically present?
- 15 | "A. Yes.
- 16 "Q. And how do you know that to be true?
- 17 | "A. There were four witnesses that were there.
- 18 | "Q. Who are they?
- "A. My grandmother, my aunt, my mother, yeah. I mean, those are the ones I know of.
- "Q. You never specifically asked, though, for full PM reports and were denied?
- 23 | "A. No, I didn't.
- "Q. Were there ever any specific item that you asked for that you were denied?

MR. MAGRUDER: Okay. That's all.

THE COURT: So, you want to take your seat.

So, do I understand that except for the completion of Mr. Quintero's testimony and possibly one small item relating to Mr. Trott, that the plaintiffs rest at this time?

MR. GLUCK: We do.

THE COURT: So, ladies and gentlemen, I need to take up some legal matters with counsel at this point, so we're going to give you an hour and ten minutes for lunch and we will resume at 2 o'clock.

(Continued on next page)

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(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Please be seated. We'll start the argument by plaintiffs' counsel in response to the motion that was made, we may have to continue it at the next break.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, before plaintiffs' counsel begins, may I raise a scheduling matter with the Court?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HERTZBERG: So we have the CFO in the hallway and he's ready to go, and we had as a backup, although sort of doubting we'd get to him, but we did have him ready to drive down to Manhattan, he's about 90 minutes away. In the event that we finish with Mr. SanFilippo, we would call Mr. Steinberg. Given that the witness is about 90 minutes away and, in all likelihood, we're not going to get to him today, plus his wife is extremely pregnant and due on Monday, he doesn't want to be away unnecessarily. With the -
THE COURT: That of, course may, not be her view,

MR. HERTZBERG: So with the Court's indulgence, I would tell Mr. Steinberg that he doesn't have to be here this afternoon and he can just come tomorrow morning. That may mean, although I think it's very unlikely, that may mean if we finish with Mr. SanFilippo and they finish cross and it's 4:20 --

THE COURT: If his wife is very pregnant, she may

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1 deliver tomorrow. Who's your backup? MR. HERTZBERG: Our backup would be either one of the 2 3 auditors or one of the third-party valuators. 4 THE COURT: We only have a half day tomorrow, as you 5 know, so I do not want to be in the position of missing large 6 portions of that day. 7 Let me ask plaintiffs' counsel, do you have a rough 8 idea how much cross, you haven't heard the direct yet, but how 9 much cross you would have with the witness who is available? 10 MR. GLUCK: SanFilippo? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. GLUCK: How long is the direct? 13 MR. HERTZBERG: I estimate about two hours. I think I 14 said two, two and a half. 15 MR. GLUCK: Probably an hour forty to two. THE COURT: It sounds like we're safe. So you can 16 17 tell him that he doesn't have to appear today, assuming he's 18 still available based on his wife's situation, and we'll take 19 him first thing tomorrow. 20 MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you, Judge. 21 THE COURT: Go ahead. 22 MR. GLUCK: So we are somewhat surprised the motion 23

was made, we're not surprised, but we're also a little surprised.

THE COURT: It's only made in 99.9 percent of all --

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MR. GLUCK: Right. That's why we're not surprised.

I'm going to go through the evidence that was presented, and with the greatest respect to Mr. Lauer, I believe the evidence presented in his submission was omitting a lot of the evidence actually presented, that's one big issue.

The other big issue that I have with Mr. Lauer's presentation was, A, that he seems to be equating a determination that Mr. Bodner was a fiduciary with a determination that Mr. Bodner was the most senior leader in the organization. Frankly, it is irrelevant whether Mr. Bodner could give an order to Mr. Nordlicht, to Mr. Huberfeld, or vise-versa. We are going to hear, at least from Mr. Steinberg, who joined as an intern, and Mr. SanFilippo, who is a CFO, neither of whom are the most senior people, accountant and so forth, they were both fiduciaries. Now, they were contractual fiduciaries, but they were both fiduciaries. The issue in this case is whether, by his conduct, Mr. Bodner assumed the role of a fiduciary. And it does not matter whether he was the leader of the organization or more of a mid-person for that to be the That's misconception one. case.

The second part, B, is that there was no mention of the secondary basis upon which this Court ordered that liability may be had, and that basis is irrespective of whether the aggregate set of conduct rises to the level of fiduciary.

I'm going to go through what that actually means. This Court

ruled that when a particular person acquires sufficient knowledge and has a close relationship, which is different than fiduciary, for a very good reason. At that point, there can be a duty to disclose, and if you don't, it's fraud by omission. That is why there is two claims, one's for breach of duty of fiduciary, and the other is fraud by omission. You don't have to be a fiduciary to do fraud by omission, and that portion was entirely absent from Mr. Lauer's testimony. And I'm going to take it that Mr. Lauer, just because he didn't mention it, is not contesting that we have not met the burden to show overvaluation or damages, I'm focusing on Bodner, and that's how I took his submission. If I'm wrong, Mr. Lauer will tell me and I'll get back on that.

MR. LAUER: Well, it's reserved.

MR. GLUCK: First, what is a fiduciary? A fiduciary is someone who is entrusted to with the assets or obligations and roles of another. It is not about power, because there can be extremely low-level persons who are absolutely fiduciaries — bank tellers. There can be extremely high-level persons who are, of course, fiduciaries — chairmans of boards. But there is a spectrum.

The question is whether -- and I think he raised a very interesting issue -- whether PPVA as a constituency, the limited partners, which in this case are feeder funds, the investors and creditors as a whole considered Mr. Bodner a

fiduciary, and also not just whether they considered it, whether he took acts in their presence or made known to them that resulted in that trust. I completely agree that if Mr. Bodner had never entered the Platinum office in his life, had never held himself out as principals and brought in investors and solicited investors and made decisions and did all the things that he had done and he had only had a 25-percent beneficial interest pursuant to the documents that we've seen in this case, the trust documents and the other documents, no fiduciary. There may still be, by the way, special knowledge, but then there would be no fiduciary.

But here's the thing. First, our case is based, in part, on the fact that those documents were not followed, they are just documents. On paper, you can say whatever you want. Who would have taken redress if Mr. Bodner exercised authority that he wasn't permitted to under a trust agreement? Perhaps Mark Nordlicht could have sued him, perhaps. Who knows. Our point is that those documents are irrelevant. We, just like when the SEC sues Platinum Management when they have, on paper, unlimited discretion as to how to value, we're talking about reality. That's why we have a jury here. The reality is that Mr. Bodner was both perceived by and held himself out as a principal and a fiduciary. There is no contention in our side that principal means the highest principal and everyone had to do what he said all the time.

THE COURT: Just one question for clarification, and then, unfortunately, we're going to have to break and you're going to have all the time you need before the end of the day, we'll go as late as we need to, but I have a luncheon appointment at 1:00, so we're going to have to break now.

You are, of course, quite right that someone can assume a fiduciary responsibility, regardless of the level they're at if they take the acts that cause someone else to have complete trust in them in reliance upon them, et cetera. And you are also right that if you have special access to knowledge, you may be guilty of fraud, even if you don't have a fiduciary duty.

What I'm a little unclear is who you say Mr. Bodner owed his fiduciary duty to. For example, you gave an example of a bank teller. A bank teller has a fiduciary duty to the bank, doesn't have a fiduciary duty to the deposit. So who do you say Mr. Bodner had the fiduciary duty to?

MR. GLUCK: That is a deep and metaphysical question and we have thought a lot about it, too. The best answer I have for you now is that you can have fiduciary duties to more than one person or entity. For example, a CEO has fiduciary duties to his shareholders, under certain circumstances, creditors, and under certain circumstances, employees. That's my set level hypothetical.

In this case, I submit that David Bodner had fiduciary

duties to the following: Platinum Management entity. There's a good amount of law about the role of a member or managing member of an entity, like Platinum Management, and that he had a duty to Platinum Management in the first instance.

Secondly, by virtue of Platinum Management's role as manager and general partner and, of course, the very thing the fund did, David Bodner had a duty to PPVA. It's all a little ephemeral, the notion that Platinum Management tells PPVA something, but that is the structure.

THE COURT: That is very helpful and I apologize for having to cut you off because I know you have more you have to say on this subject, but my luncheon guests await.

MR. GLUCK: The last two, you'll have to wait and see.

THE COURT: So we will resume at 2:00. We will start the defense case without prejudice to these motions being fully arqued, which they will be before we end for today.

MC8Cpla4 AFTERNOON SESSION 2:11 p.m. (In open court; jury not present) THE COURT: So I think defense counsel said they wanted two and a half hours for the direct of this witness? MR. HERTZBERG: Try to get it done in two --(Continued on next page)

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1 (Jury present)

> THE COURT: Please be seated. Defense will call their first witness.

MR. HERTZBERG: We call Joseph SanFilippo, your Honor. JOSEPH SANFILIPPO,

called as a witness by the Defendant,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please be seated and please state your name and spell it slowly for the record.

THE WITNESS: Joseph SanFilippo, J-o-s-e-p-h, last name S-a-n-F-i-l-i-p-p-o.

- 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 13 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 14 Good afternoon, Mr. SanFilippo. Q.
- Good afternoon. 15 Α.
- Can you tell the jury what you do for a living? 16 0.
- What I do now or what I did in my past life? 17
- 18 THE COURT: What you do now.
 - I'm a chief financial officer of a group of daycare facilities located in the State of Ohio.
- From 2005 to 2016, what did you do? 21
- 22 A. For the greater part of that time, from February 2005
- 23 through December of 2016, I was chief financial officer of
- 24 Platinum Management New York LLC.
- 25 Do you have a university degree?

SanFilippo - Direct

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 | Q. In what field?
- 3 A. I have a bachelor's of science and accounting.
- 4 | Q. Do you have any licenses in that area?
- A. Yes. I'm a certified public accountant in the State of New
- 6 York.
- 7 | Q. How did you come to be employed by Platinum Management?
- 8 | A. So, previous to my employ at Platinum Management, I worked
- 9 | at a public accounting firm, BDO Seidman, and BDO Seidman was
- 10 | the auditor of the Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage Fund. I
- 11 was the in-charge auditor for the 2013 Platinum Partners Value
- 12 | Arbitrage Fund audit. Subsequent to that engagement ending, I
- 13 was approached by the chief investment officer of Platinum and
- 14 he had offered me a position in the fund.
- 15 \parallel Q. You said the 2013 audit, did you mean the 2003 audit?
- 16 A. Yes. My apologies. I meant 2003.
- 17 | Q. So you got hired by your client, is that how it worked?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. And were you chief financial officer right off the bat or
- 20 | did you grow into that role?
- 21 A. So my initial title was senior controller. There was
- 22 | nobody above me at the time in the finance department.
- 23 Approximately, about a year and a half after that, I was made
- 24 chief financial officer.
- 25 Q. And who at Platinum Management hired you?

SanFilippo - Direct

- 1 A. Mark Nordlicht.
- 2 Q. How big was the fund when you started?
- 3 A. I believe when I started back in 2005, we had about
- 4 \$90 million of assets under management.
- 5 | Q. And in hedge fund terms, is that a smaller fund, a
- 6 | middle-size fund, how would you put it?
- 7 A. It's a smaller fund.
 - Q. And over your time there, did the fund grow in size?
- 9 | A. It did.

- 10 | Q. What is the role of a chief financial officer at -- well,
- 11 describe, please, the role of a chief financial officer at
- 12 | Platinum Management.
- 13 A. Sure. So it was my responsibility to report to investors,
- 14 | and that includes overseeing the monthly net asset value
- 15 | calculation of the funds. We had hired a third-party
- 16 administrator to prepare the net asset value. They were
- 17 responsible for preparing the books and records. It was my
- responsibility to get them all the information they needed to
- 19 prepare the books and records. So that includes information
- 20 regarding the fund's bank accounts, the fund's investments
- 21 | accounts, the fund's investments, the fund's liabilities, and
- 22 | anything else related to calculating the NAV. It also includes
- 23 | allocating capital to the partners. So every partner puts in a
- 24 certain amount of money and the profits or losses are allocated
- 25 to the partner based on their capital balance at the start of

every month.

In addition to overseeing the monthly net asset value calculation process, at some point, I was also responsible for overseeing the flow of information to third-party valuation agents. We had hired a few expert firms or one or two expert firms to review our valuations at the end of every quarter and provide a report to us on whether or not those asset valuations were reasonable.

In addition to that, at the end of every year, the fund had the responsibility to get our financial statements audited by a third-party accounting firm. And I also oversaw the process of information to that third-party audit firm.

- Q. What does an audit firm do for a hedge fund?
- A. So it's the audit's firm responsibility to gather information about our assets and liabilities and our profits and losses and our disclosures in the financial statement and express an opinion on whether or not those financial statements are fairly stated.
- Q. Who were the auditors hired by Platinum Management to audit the financials of PPVA?
 - A. So for the period from when I was there from actually before when I was there, from 2003 to the yearend 2013, the auditor was BDO. Subsequent to BDO, the auditor was CohnReznick for 2014. And I don't believe we issued our audit report for 2015, but they were the auditor for 2014.

SanFilippo - Direct

- 1 Q. BDO is the firm that you came from?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Does BDO have a certain reputation in the hedge fund community?
 - MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 6 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 7 | Q. And you also mentioned independent third-party valuators.
- 8 What third-party valuators did Platinum Management hire with
- 9 respect to PPVA?
- 10 A. So for a certain point of time, we had engaged Sterling
- 11 | Valuation Group and Alvarez & Marsal succeeded Sterling
- 12 | Valuation Group.
- 13 Q. Did you use Sterling Valuation Group from approximately
- 14 | 2008 to 2014?
- 15 | A. It sounds about right. I think we switched over mid-2014.
- 16 Q. And then Alvarez in '15 and the first part of '16?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 | Q. And the valuators, are they doing their work daily,
- 19 monthly, quarterly, how does that work?
- 20 | A. So they issue a report quarterly. We participate in
- 21 conversations with them and share information with them
- 22 | throughout the course of the entire year.
- 23 | Q. And what about with the auditors, what's the schedule like
- 24 | with them?
- 25 A. So they typically come in a little bit before the end of

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- the year to do some preliminary testing and gathering some

 documents. Then, subsequent to the end of the year, it usually

 takes us about a month to a month and a half to finalize our

 report for the yearend. They would come in and start gathering
 - Q. With respect to the auditors, is it one professional or a team of professionals that are doing that work?
 - A. So this is probably a group of usually five or six individuals that work on our account all together as a team.
 - Q. Are they all accountants like yourself?
 - A. They are.

an accurate value.

information post-yearend.

- MR. GLUCK: Objection to form. Just leading. It's been a little while.
- 14 THE COURT: No. I'll allow it. Overruled.
- 15 | Q. Why did Platinum Management hire third-party valuators?
- A. Sure. It was important to us to make sure that our
 valuations were accurate because we had investors entering the
 firm at a certain price every month and we had investors
 exiting the fund quarterly, so it was important for us to be
 able to measure the valuation of our assets so when they either
 subscribed or redeemed, it was based on an accurate amount or
 - Q. And why was it important for Platinum Management to have an independent auditor?
 - A. So it is important because, number one, it's required by

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- our bylaws, it is required by the SEC, and it's also an additional way for us to make sure that our books and records are accurate.
 - Q. So let me see if I have this straight.
 - Investors can come into the fund on a monthly basis; correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And are those also called subscribers?
- 9 | A. Yes.

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- Q. And when a subscriber comes into the fund, does the subscriber come in at a certain price?
 - A. They come in based on the value of -- based on the cash that they contribute. Why it's important to know the valuation at that point is because that investor is going to be given an ownership percentage of the fund in order to allocate profits.
 - Q. So is it like shares that a subscriber is coming in and buying shares of the fund at a specific price?
 - A. So technically, they are purchasing shares for the offshore fund. The offshore fund is where our tax exempt investors and our offshore investors subscribe. They are purchasing partnership interests in the domestic feeder fund.
- Q. And an investor that's going out, is that also called a redeeming investor?
- 24 A. It's either referred to as withdrawing or redeeming.
- 25 Q. Is an investor going out at a certain price?

1 | A. Yes.

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- Q. And that price is determined by Platinum Management and with your input; correct?
- 4 MR. GLUCK: Objection. That's leading.

THE COURT: I do think there's been a little too much leading. Sustained. I think you could have asked how is that price determined and that would have been perfectly allowable.

MR. HERTZBERG: Let's try it that way.

- Q. How is that price determined, Mr. SanFilippo?
- 10 A. So it's determined based on the month-end net asset value,
 11 which I explained earlier is calculated by our fund
- 13 information about transactions, information about accounts and

administrator using information that we provide to them,

- 14 account values, and it's also prepared in conjunction with
- 15 them. They are responsible for valuing a portion of our
- 16 portfolio. So the answer is redeeming investors, their
- 17 redemption is calculated based on the month-end net asset value
- 18 that's calculated by our fund administrator with my oversight.
- 19 Q. Did you work alone or did you have a team?
- 20 A. I had a team of accountants.
- 21 Q. And they reported to you?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 | Q. And did you report to someone?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Who did you report to?

- 1 A. Can you clarify what time period you're referring to.
- Q. That's fair. When you started in 2005, who did you report
- 3 to?
- 4 A. So I reported to Mark Nordlicht in 2005.
- 5 Q. Did you always report to Mark Nordlicht or did there come a
- 6 | time when you started reporting to somebody else?
- 7 A. I always reported to Mark Nordlicht, but there came a time
- 8 when I also reported to other people in addition to Mark
- 9 | Nordlicht.
- 10 \parallel Q. Who are they?
- 11 A. In approximately 2007, it was Ari Glass, who was admitted
- 12 | as a partner to the management companies. He had subsequently
- 13 separated with the firm. In 2011, Uri Landesman was admitted
- 14 as the managing member of Platinum Management New York. I also
- 15 | reported to him in addition to Mark Nordlicht.
- 16 Q. So from 2011 through 2016, you reported to both Mark
- 17 | Nordlicht and Uri Landesman?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. And did Uri Landesman have a title within Platinum
- 20 | Management?
- 21 A. I believe his title was president.
- 22 | Q. Was he also the managing member of the company?
- 23 A. He was the managing member of Platinum Management New York
- 24 LLC.
- 25 | Q. Is there a contract between Platinum Management and PPVA

- that governs the responsibilities of Platinum Management to PPVA?
- 3 A. Yes, that's the investment management agreement.

MR. HERTZBERG: Can we pull up DX 154, please.

- Q. What's on your screen now, is this the investment management agreement you're referring to?
- A. Yes.

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- MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it.
- 9 MR. GLUCK: No objection.
- 10 THE COURT: Received.
- 11 (Defendant's Exhibit 154 received in evidence)
- MR. HERTZBERG: If we can zoom in on the first
- 13 paragraph.
- 14 | Q. In the last sentence, do you see that Platinum Management
- 15 | NY LLC is defined as the investment manager?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Is Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage Fund LP defined as the
- 18 master fund in that paragraph?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. And you mentioned an onshore and an offshore feeder fund.
- 21 Can you just briefly explain what that means?
- 22 | A. Sure. A typical hedge fund structure, when you have both
- 23 domestic USA investors and offshore and tax exempt investors is
- 24 | called what's called a master feeder structure. The investors
- 25 | invest in the feeder funds, the feeder funds would be Platinum

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Partners Value Arbitrage USA LLP, that would be the domestic feeder fund. That would be the entity that the U.S. nontax exemptors invest in. The Platinum Partners Value Arbitrage International LTD would be the offshore feeder fund that's domiciled in the Cayman Islands. In that fund, which I mentioned before, is a corporation and the investors subscribe into shares. That is where your offshore investors and your U.S. tax exempt investors invest, and the reason why the structure is set up that way is for tax purposes.

So what happens is the investors invest into the feeder funds and then the feeder funds invest -- well, the offshore feeder funds first invest through an intermediate fund and then the intermediate fund invest into the master fund, and then the USA investors invest through the USA fund or the domestic feeder, and that domestic feeder invests directly into the master fund.

All the investment activity is done at the master-fund level, and it's allocated at the end of each month. Any profits and losses from that master fund is allocated back down to the feeder funds, and at the feeder-fund level is where you calculate the investors' capital balance or how much their account is worth at the end of each month.

(Continued on next page)

BY MR. HERTZBERG:

- Q. You mentioned investors. Generally speaking, what kinds of investors are we talking about?
- 4 A. So we are talking about accredited investors and qualified
- 5 purchasers. An accredited investor is an investor that has --
- 6 I'm not sure what the amount is now, but back then it was a
- 7 | million dollars in net worth, and a qualified purchaser I
- 8 | believe is 5 million and above in net worth. The majority of
- 9 | our funds' investors were qualified purchasers.
- 10 Q. Mr. Robson, if we can zoom out here and go to the next page
- and look at paragraph 2 and highlight "the authority" or zoom
- 12 | in on all of paragraph 2.
- 13 Mr. SanFilippo, what is the authority of the
- 14 investment manager pursuant to this agreement?
- MR. GLUCK: Objection. Document speaks for itself.
- 16 Lacks foundation.
- 17 THE COURT: No, I think -- the document does speak for
- 18 itself, but I think it would be helpful for the jury to have a
- 19 | brief overview, so I am going to allow it.
- 20 A. So the authority of the investment manager is -- without
- 21 going into all the details here, the basic authority of the
- 22 | investment manager is to manage the day-to-day of the fund, and
- 23 | the fund includes all of those companies I just described, the
- 24 master fund and the feeder funds. It manages -- it makes
- 25 decisions on all the trading activity. It just -- it has the

- power to act on behalf of the master fund and make any decisions, make any transactions.
- 3 Q. And if you look at, for example, 2(e), and we zoom in
- 4 there, does that empower the investment manager to engage
- 5 personnel and, halfway down, in its reasonable discretion
- 6 engage professionals, delegate authority, that sort of thing?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And you were personnel that was hired by the investment
- 9 manager, and authority was delegated to you, for example?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. So I was an employee of the investment manager.
- 13 Q. You were an officer, right?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 | Q. And you accepted the role of an officer of Platinum
- 16 | Management.
- 17 A. That's correct.
- 18 Q. And if we look at the signature pages to this IMA, we
- 19 | should be looking at pages 14 and 15. Okay. Thank you,
- 20 Mr. Robson.
- It's a little hard to see on my screen, but can you
- 22 | make out that signature?
- 23 | A. I can.
- Q. Is that the signature of Mark Nordlicht?
- 25 A. Yes, it's the signature of Mark Nordlicht in various

- 1 different capacities within the organization.
- 2 | Q. So he is signing on behalf of the investment manager,
- 3 | Platinum Management, right?
- 4 | A. Yes.
- 5 | Q. And he is signing as a director of the intermediate fund?
- 6 A. That is correct.
- 7 | Q. And he is signing as a director of the international fund?
- 8 A. Correct.

- Q. And he is signing as chairman of Platinum Management.
- 10 Let's take a look at the next page. Okay. I think we 11 got it.
- Was Mark Nordlicht, in your 11 years at Platinum
- 13 | Management, in control of Platinum Management?
- 14 | A. Yes.
- Q. Was he in sole control of Platinum Management in your view?
- 16 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 17 THE COURT: Well, as phrased, sustained. Sustained in
- 18 part because you haven't given sufficient foundation yet.
- 19 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 20 Q. Did you have daily interaction with Mark Nordlicht during
- 21 | your 11 years at Platinum Management?
- 22 | A. I did.
- 23 | Q. And what was the nature of that interaction? Was it
- 24 | casual, was it substantive? Could you give the jury a flavor
- 25 | for what your day-to-day interaction was with Mark Nordlicht.

SanFilippo - Direct

A. So Mark was in charge of basically running the fund. He
was the chief investment officer. I would interact with him
every day on any decisions that needed to be made. You know,
he would just if I had any questions regarding any
transactions or anything else, he was the primary person that I
would ask or go to for information. If I needed an important
decision made, I would go to him.

THE COURT: If you know, who owned Platinum Management?

THE WITNESS: So Platinum Management was owned -- a portion -- and, again, it changed over the time period, so I would just need clarity on what time period.

THE COURT: All right. So we will say from 2013 to 2016.

THE WITNESS: So in 2013, Platinum Management was owned -- a portion of Platinum Management was owned by Uri Landesman. I believe that portion was approximately 25 percent. 10 percent was owned by Mark Nordlicht directly and 65 percent was owned by the Mark Nordlicht Grantor Trust.

THE COURT: Who was that.

THE WITNESS: And the trustee of the Mark Nordlicht

Grantor Trust was Mark Nordlicht. And the beneficiaries of the grantor trust were a combination of either Mark Nordlicht directly or Nordlicht family and the Bodner and Huberfeld family.

- 1 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 2 | Q. Did you work with Mark on valuation issues?
- 3 A. So Mark was primarily in charge of valuation. He was
- 4 chairman of the valuation committee.
- Q. And how did you take input from Mark Nordlicht on valuation
- 6 issues?
- 7 A. A variety of ways—e-mail, telephone, in person, at a valuation committee meeting, however he needed to communicate
- 9 | with me we communicated.
- 10 | Q. Well, tell me about the valuation committee. How many
- 11 members sat on that committee?
- 12 A. I don't remember exactly, but I am going to estimate that
- 13 between six and nine or six and ten, somewhere around that
- 14 range.
- 15 | Q. What was the process of that committee? How did it work?
- 16 A. So at certain points the committee met monthly and at other
- 17 points the committee met quarterly. It was a gathering of all
- 18 the members, where we would discuss all of the material
- 19 | investments in the firm, but primarily the investments that
- 20 were hard to value, not the easy-to-value investments like,
- 21 | let's say, Apple or anything that you can get an easy quote on
- 22 and determine valuation.
- 23 Also, I should mention that our third-party valuation
- 24 agent also participated and that they weren't members of the
- 25 | valuation committee but they participated in our committee

1 meetings.

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And at those meetings, we would discuss the valuations of those assets and we would have portfolio managers who worked for Mark Nordlicht and who were responsible for certain investments, they would present information and detail to the group. And if there was any kind of sort of questions or any concerns with valuation, the valuation committee members would bring that up at the meeting.

- Q. Did Mark Nordlicht attend valuation committee meetings?
- 10 | A. He did.
- 11 Q. Did Uri Landesman attend valuation committee meetings?
- 12 | A. He did.
- Q. Can you think of an instance where either Mark or Uri did not attend either in person or by phone?
- 15 A. I cannot. But I should just backtrack for one second.
- 16 It's possible that later on in 2015 or 2016 that Uri didn't
- 17 participate in the valuation committee meetings.
- 18 | Q. Is that because he had health issues?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. But Mark Nordlicht you recall being at every meeting of the
- 21 | valuation committee?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever tell anyone what they could or could not say
- 24 | at a meeting of the valuation committee?
- 25 A. No.

- 1 Q. Are you certain of that?
- 2 A. 100 percent positive.
- 3 Q. Did you witness Mark Nordlicht make executive decisions on
- 4 | a daily basis?
- 5 | A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Significant decisions in the context of a fund?
- 7 A. Every decision, significant or not significant.
- 8 Q. Well, what to order out for lunch is less significant than
- 9 | what to value Golden Gate at, for example?
- 10 A. Yes, I agree.
- 11 | Q. And you witnessed yourself Mark Nordlicht make those
- 12 decisions in realtime.
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. Did Mark ever say to you: Joe, hold on, I have got to go
- 15 check with David Bodner before I make this decision?
- 16 | A. No.
- 17 | Q. Did Mark ever say to you: I have to go check with Murray
- 18 | Huberfeld before I make this decision?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 | Q. Did David Bodner, in your 11 years at Platinum Management,
- 21 | have any role in the valuation process?
- 22 A. None whatsoever.
- 23 | Q. Did he have any role in Platinum Management at all in your
- 24 | 11 years at Platinum Management?
- 25 A. Except --

- 1 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- THE COURT: I'll allow it.
- 3 A. Except the fact that, through the trust, he was a
- 4 beneficiary and he also was an investor in the fund, he had no
- 5 | role in managing or making any decisions of Platinum
- 6 Management.
- 7 Q. Did you ever witness David Bodner make a decision on any
- 8 | issue regarding the affairs of PPVA?
- 9 | A. No.
- 10 | Q. Did anyone ever tell you that David Bodner had made a
- 11 decision regarding the affairs of PPVA?
- 12 | A. No.
- 13 | Q. Did anyone ever tell you that the reason they were doing
- 14 something or weren't doing something was because of what David
- 15 | Bodner told them?
- MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 17 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 18 | A. No.
- 19 Q. And if I asked those same questions with respect to Murray
- 20 | Huberfeld, would you have the same answer?
- 21 A. I would have the same answers.
- 22 | Q. So coming back to the valuation process for a moment, is
- 23 there a term you use in your business or in the hedge fund
- 24 | business for determining the net asset value of the fund on any
- 25 | given time?

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- A. I believe it's called striking an N-A-V, but I'm not sure if that's exactly what you were referring to.
 - Q. That's what I had in mind. Thank you.

 So I will say strike NAV.
 - A. Yes. N-A-V is also referred to as NAV.
- Q. Internally Platinum Management without any outside
 professional—correct me if I am wrong—is striking NAV on a
 monthly basis?
- 9 A. Yes, that's correct, except for the -- take that back, 10 except for the fund administrator --
- 11 | Q. Okay.
- 12 A. -- who is also a group of professionals and they also have input into the NAV process.
- 14 Q. So is that SS&C?
- 15 A. SS&C Technologies, Inc.
- 16 Q. Are they a third-party, not owned or affiliated by Platinum
- 17 | Management or PPVA?
- 18 A. Yes, they are completely independent.
- 19 | Q. It's a big company?
- 20 | A. Yes.
- 21 | Q. They are called a fund administrator?
- 22 | A. Yes, they are the largest fund administrator, I believe.
- 23 \parallel Q. What is their role in striking NAV on a monthly basis?
- A. So, again, their role is to gather information from myself
- and my team, to reconcile accounts, to reconcile bank balances,

SanFilippo - Direct

brokerage balances, to reconcile investment balances, to come up with basically P & L first at the master fund level, and then it is also their responsibility to allocate it down, as I explained before, to the feeder funds. And once it's allocated to the feeder funds, we can determine each partner's or each shareholder's capital balance.

- Q. Does SS&C also have some responsibility in investor communications?
- A. Well, they do communicate directly with investors specifically when investors are entering and exiting the funds. When an investor subscribes to a fund or contributes capital to a fund, they have to submit their paperwork to our fund administrator, SS&C. And similar to a bank, when a bank opens up a bank account, SS&C is responsible for KYC, which is "know your client," so they are responsible to make sure that that client is a real person, is who he says he is, and they are also responsible to make sure that investor has certified that they are either an accredited investor, again, who has one million in net worth or they are a qualified purchaser who has 5 million in net worth.
- Q. And are they sending monthly statements out to the investors?
- A. After we finalize and strike our NAV and calculate all of the partners' capital balances, each partner or shareholder will get a statement that reflects their beginning capital

- account balance, any subscriptions or contributions, any redemptions, and income made for that month, which is used to determine the -- their final ending balance for that particular month.
 - Q. I think you said earlier that SS&C was also determining the value of -- easy to value assets in the PPVA portfolio, right?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. So if PPVA owns Apple stock, you, Joe SanFilippo, you are not determining the value of the Apple stock. SS&C goes and pulls a guote. Is that basically how it works?
- A. So SS&C uses -- they used—I don't know if they still do—but they used two third-party pricing companies. They used IDC and they used Bloomberg.
 - Q. And the stock that's harder to value, that's being done internally with you and your team in consultation with Mark Nordlicht and others within Platinum Management.
 - A. Yes, and those valuations are getting reviewed quarterly by a third-party valuation agent who then they draft a report and they send the results of that report to myself and that report is also shared with the valuation committee.
- 21 Q. Are those reports also shared with the auditors?
- 22 A. They are.
- Q. So you are striking NAV on a monthly basis with the help of independent SS&C, right?
- 25 A. Yes.

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SanFilippo - Direct

- Q. And then on a quarterly basis, you have the independent third-party valuators who are looking backward over the quarter just ended, is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And they are providing Platinum Management with an opinion of their views of value for the PPVA assets.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Right.

And then at year end you have the auditors who are auditing financial statements for the year just ended.

MR. GLUCK: Objection. Leading, last five questions.

THE COURT: Well, that's true, but you didn't object until this one, but you objected to this one, so this one your objection is sustained.

- BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 16 Q. Are the auditors coming in after 12/31 each year?
 - A. As I explained before, they come in a couple of months before just to do planning and gather some information, and then they do come in again after year end, once the numbers are finalized, to do this real substantive part of their testing.
 - Q. Can we pull up just for the witness, please, 514.

Mr. SanFilippo, this is an org chart that was -- it's not a Platinum document. It's prepared by counsel. Can you take a look at it and tell me if it looks generally correct to you?

1	MR. GLUCK: Objection.
2	THE COURT: Yes, I think that is a little vague to say
3	the least, or I should put it, it sounds generally vague.
4	BY MR. HERTZBERG:
5	Q. Mr. SanFilippo, is there anything inaccurate in this org
6	chart as you see it on your screen?
7	MR. GLUCK: Objection.
8	THE COURT: Does this chart reflect organization that
9	you were personally familiar with?
10	THE WITNESS: It does.
11	THE COURT: And having reviewed the chart, is there
12	anything inaccurate in the chart?
13	THE WITNESS: There is nothing inaccurate. I would
14	just say it's a combination of people that worked there
15	throughout that period of time. It's not at any one point in
16	time. So all these people together didn't work together at the
17	same time, if that makes sense, but they all were in the
18	correct positions when they worked for the organization.
19	THE COURT: All right. So this includes people for
20	various times who occupied positions, but the positions are
21	accurately stated on the chart.
22	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it.

MR. GLUCK: Sidebar, your Honor.

1	(At the sidebar)
2	MR. GLUCK: Aside from our obvious view that he is
3	omitting certain relevant persons, but that is a fact question
4	we have concerns about the heights and levels. The problem is
5	you have got a bunch of people and they are all being
6	represented at the same level when that's neither the role
7	within the organization nor the relative power.
8	THE COURT: So as I understand your objection, what
9	you are asking for is to <i>voir dire</i> the witness on this chart.
10	MR. GLUCK: I could probably do that during cross.
11	THE COURT: That's what you are permitted to do under
12	the law of the United States. I would suggest you invoke the
13	law of the United States at this point and put some questions
14	to the witness.
15	MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you, your Honor.
16	(Continued on next page)
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1 (In open court)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, when an exhibit of this sort is offered, counsel who has possible objections is allowed to put some questions to see whether there is a basis for those objections or not. This is known in what's called law French as "voir dire" or if you are a lawyer in Texas it is voir dire. That's why we interrupt for some questions from plaintiffs' counsel here.

- VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MR. GLUCK:
- 11 Q. Let's start on the first row of the chart. Why do you have
- 12 | the chief investment officer listed above the president?
- 13 A. It looks like he is listed to the side, not necessarily
- 14 above.
- 15 Q. The side example would be David Levy and Daniel Saks. Is
- 16 there a particular reason why Mark Nordlicht is elevated above
- 17 | the president?
- 18 A. I'm not sure. I didn't put this chart together, but it
- 19 looks to me like he is on the side. I will take it for your
- 20 word that he is above, but it looks to me that he is on the
- 21 side.
- 22 | THE COURT: Are we looking at the same thing?
- 23 | THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 24 | THE COURT: So at the very top there is a box that
- 25 says "Mark Nordlicht, Chief Investment Officer." Do you see

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1 that. 2 THE WITNESS: Correct. And then there is two arrows 3 pointing down to the --4 THE COURT: Excuse me. 5 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 6 THE COURT: Then there are two downward pointing 7 arrows, right? One entitled "risk committee" and one entitled "valuation committee." Do you see that? 8 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: And then there is -- parallel to valuation 11 committee, there is a box tied to that by arrows saying "Uri 12 Landesman, President." Do you see that? 13 THE WITNESS: I do see that. 14 THE COURT: So this chart appears to be putting 15 Mr. Nordlicht above Mr. Landesman in the organization, yes? 16 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure if I see it that way 17 because --THE COURT: You don't think that this -- that a 18 downward arrow means below? 19 20 THE WITNESS: I quess if the downward arrow were 21 pointing to Landesman like it points to the risk committee and 22 the valuation committee, I would agree. 23 THE COURT: Excuse me. Excuse me. The -- on the

right-hand side, under Mr. Nordlicht, there is a downward arrow to the valuation committee. Do you see that?

SanFilippo - Direct

1	THE WITNESS: I do see that.
2	THE COURT: And then parallel with that there is Uri
3	Landesman, correct?
4	THE WITNESS: I see that, yes, correct.
5	THE COURT: So the chart says that Mr. Landesman, the
6	president, is tied to the valuation committee, yes?
7	THE WITNESS: Correct.
8	THE COURT: And then above that is Mr. Nordlicht,
9	right?
10	THE WITNESS: Correct. Mr. Nordlicht was the chairman
11	of the valuation committee. So he is above the valuation
12	committee. And he was also the chairman of the risk committee,
13	so he is above the risk committee.
14	THE COURT: So you are saying this does reflect the
15	actual hierarchy as between Mr. Nordlicht and Mr. Landesman in
16	your view.
17	THE WITNESS: With specific to the risk committee and
18	the valuation committee, I would say yes. At this point in
19	time or at a certain point of this time, Uri Landesman was the
20	president and the managing member of Platinum Management
21	New York LLC. So
22	THE COURT: So maybe now I am not fully understanding.
23	So you are saying this chart does not fully reflect the
24	hierarchy between Mr. Nordlicht and Mr. Landesman.

THE WITNESS: If it's truly below at this point, I

- 1 | would say it doesn't, but I'm not seeing it as being below.
- 2 I'm seeing it as being --
- THE COURT: I hear what you are saying, but the objection to the chart is sustained.
 - MR. GLUCK: Only had nine more.
- 6 MR. HERTZBERG: You can take it down, Mr. Robson.
- 7 | Thank you.

- 8 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 9 Q. Mr. SanFilippo, what was your role in the preparation of the financial statements for PPVA?
- 11 A. When you say financial statements, do you mean the annual
- 12 | financial statements or the monthly financial statements or --
- 13 Q. I do mean the annual.
- 14 A. So it was my responsibility to prepare the financial
- 15 statements and all of the note disclosures to those financial
- 16 statements.
- 17 | Q. Okay. And then are you -- do you have a role in
- 18 | interacting with the auditors with respect to the financial
- 19 statements?
- 20 | A. Yes, it was -- that was my primary role in the audit,
- 21 | interact with the auditors.
- 22 | Q. So let's pull up DX 569.
- 23 Mr. SanFilippo, do you recognize DX 569?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- Q. What is it?

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- A. It's the annual audited financial statement of Platinum

 Partners Value Arbitrage Fund, LP, and its subsidiaries, also

 referred to as the master fund, and it's for the year ended

 December 31, 2013.
 - MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it.
- MS. SHEN: It's in.
 - MR. HERTZBERG: Oh, it's in?
- 8 THE COURT: Sorry? Was there any objection?
 - MR. GLUCK: It's already in.
- 10 | THE COURT: Oh, it's already into evidence.
- 11 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 12 Q. And if we turn to page four of the financial statement,
- 13 which I think is five of the PDF, what is this page of the
- 14 | financial statements commonly known as?
- 15 A. So this is the consolidated statement of financial
- 16 condition, which also can be referred to as a balance sheet.
- 17 | Q. And are the assets on top and the liabilities below?
- 18 A. Yes. The assets are on top and then there is a subtotal,
- 19 | and then directly below that there are the liabilities and
- 20 partners' capital.
- 21 | Q. Is the total partners' capital, which is on the bottom of
- 22 | the page—Mr. Robson could zoom in there—that 757.9 million,
- 23 | is that the net asset value of the fund?
- 24 A. Yes, assets minus liabilities equals the partners' capital
- 25 | in this case which can also be referred to as the net asset

- 1 | value.
- 2 | Q. So on this page what we see is a billion dollars in assets
- 3 and 242.3 in liabilities and, with some adjustments, that's how
- 4 | you get to the NAV of roughly 758 million, correct?
- 5 A. Correct.
- 6 Q. Now, there is a line under assets, six lines down, that
- 7 says "cash." Do you see that?
- 8 | A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And if Mr. Robson would highlight across that line, is that
- 10 | a representation that PPVA as of December 31, 2013 had cash on
- 11 | hand of \$135,000?
- 12 A. We had cash at our bank accounts in hand of \$135,210.
- 13 | Q. Is that the liquidity of PPVA at that point in time?
- MR. GLUCK: Objection, liquidity.
- 15 | THE COURT: Well, are you familiar with the term
- 16 | "liquidity"?
- 17 THE WITNESS: I am.
- 18 THE COURT: What does it mean?
- 19 | THE WITNESS: Basically it means any asset that you
- 20 can turn into cash within basically 30 days or a short-term
- 21 period is a liquid asset, and that reflects liquidity.
- 22 THE COURT: So with that definition, is that the same
- 23 as the figure given here for cash?
- 24 | THE WITNESS: I would say you have to review your
- 25 assets and your liabilities and distinguish each asset and each

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liability either as liquid or nonliquid and then you can make a determination from there.

THE COURT: All right. Put another question.

BY MR. HERTZBERG:

Q. If we turn to page 6 of the PDF and if we could just zoom in on sort of the top half of that page up to "total limited liability company," that's right. Right there.

Under the heading "Investments in Securities," there are two positions right at the top, Golden Gate Oil and Black Elk Energy. Do you see that Mr. SanFilippo?

Q. If we zoom out of that, then we see there are some other assets, but they are listed underneath the double line. So my question to you is why are Golden Gate and Black Elk listed

right at the top of that?

THE COURT: Just for clarification, I think you said page 6, but I believe this is numbered as page 5.

MR. HERTZBERG: It's page 6 of the PDF and that's how I have to communicate to my friend who is controlling the computer, but you are right, your Honor, it is page 5 of the document.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

- A. Can you ask that question again? I'm sorry.
- Q. Yes. Why are Golden Gate and Black Elk singled out on top
 when everything else is down below underneath the double lines?

- 1 So for one, this section is talking about a specific 2 security type, limited liability company interests. And in 3 general, actually it is required by generally accepted 4 accounting principles that any investment in the aggregate 5 that's over 5 percent of partners' capital, or also referred to 6 as NAV, must be disclosed individually in the condensed 7 schedule of investments. Any asset that is -- or any portfolio company, which is also referred to as an investment, that in 8 9 the aggregate is below 5 percent of the partners' capital does 10 not need to be disclosed separately in the condensed schedule
- 12 Q. So Golden Gate Oil has its own line item at 173.1 million.
- 13 Am I reading that being correctly?

of investments.

14 A. Yes.

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- Q. And Black Elk Energy Offshore has its own line item at 148 million, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- Q. And then there is another line that's "other," and the "other" is 517,000, right?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. And these are the -- that's the total limited liability
- fund owns. Those are the limited liability company interests,

company interest. Those aren't the only positions that the

24 | right?

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25 A. Along with -- so there are three different industries

- listed here under limited liability company interests. There
 is the energy industry, which Black Elk, Golden Gate, and other
 portfolio companies are listed, and then there is the financial
 and consumer cyclical industries. Those three
 together—energy, financial, consumer cyclical—add up to your
 total limited liability company interests.
 - Q. I see.

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So and these -- there are three columns here—level 1, level 2, level 3—and all of these positions are in level 3. So can you just explain what level 3 means and why they are in that column.

- A. So a level 3 asset is an asset that has no ready, available market.
- Q. And does that require the judgment of the fund manager to determine the value of the asset?
- A. Yes.
- Q. If we look at page 28 of the PDF or 27 of the document, is this explained here under level 3, if Mr. Robson can zoom in under level 3 there, where it says, "Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable, supported by little or no market activity," etc. Is that describing the level 3 assets?

 A. Yes.
 - MR. GLUCK: Objection. Objection to the words on the page or is he asking him to testify?
 - THE COURT: I'll allow it.

The value placed here on Black Elk Energy Offshore
Operations is 148 million plus, yes?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: Had there been an explosion in connection
with Black Elk at an earlier point in time?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe that was in either '12 or
'11. I can't recall the exact year.
THE COURT: And you reviewed these financial
statements and approved them?
THE WITNESS: I prepared the financial statements.
THE COURT: And where in this document does it refer
to that explosion?
THE WITNESS: I'm not sure that it does. I would have
to read the document again.
THE COURT: So here it says, underneath "Black Elk
Energy Offshore Operations (notes 3 and 4)." Do you see that?
THE WITNESS: I'm stuck on the page here that has the
level, the description, the definition of a level 3 asset.
THE COURT: I'm sorry. Would someone please go back
to the page I was referring to, which was what the document
listed as page 5 and counsel referred to as page 6.
All right. So here we have Black Elk Energy Offshore
Operations as a level 3 asset worth or the portion owned by
Platinum Partners is 173 million plus, right?
THE WITNESS: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Then there is a reference to notes 3 and
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      4.
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               THE WITNESS: That is correct.
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               THE COURT: And if one wanted to look at notes 3 and
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      4, one would go towards the very back of this document, yes?
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               THE WITNESS: Sure. The notes to the financial
 7
      statements are immediately following the cash flow statement.
      So somewhere in the middle of the document I would guess.
8
9
               THE COURT: And, for example, on page what the
10
      document lists as page 37 it says, under "Black Elk Energy
11
      Offshore Operations and its wholly owned subsidiary
12
      (collectively BEEOO) is a Houston-based oil and natural gas
13
      company engaged in the exploration, development, production,
14
      and exploration of oil and natural gas properties." Do you see
15
      that?
16
               THE WITNESS: I do.
17
               THE COURT: Now, we go down further, to the top of
18
      page 38, it says "for the years ended December 31, 2013 and
      2012, BEEOO has been unprofitable and has been subject to
19
20
      litigation." Do you see that?
               THE WITNESS: I do see that.
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22
               THE COURT: And indeed, that was litigation growing
      out of the explosion, yes?
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               THE WITNESS: Yes.
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               THE COURT: So how could it have the value of 148
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million plus dollars?

THE WITNESS: So, Judge, is it okay if I take a step back and just discuss the inputs that were used to value the --

THE COURT: Sure.

THE WITNESS: -- company?

So I believe Black Elk engaged an engineer, third-party engineer firm, called NSAI to test basically their wells and their oilfields and to estimate how much oil they would be able to extract and sell over the course of I believe it's -- I don't know the exact amount of years, but I believe it is five to ten years. And they also factor in the cost of extracting the oil and they factor in the cost of plugging and abandoning the wells. An oil and gas exploration company is required to plug the wells and close the wells up when they are finished their drilling.

So what the third-party experts, the engineering firms, do is they calculate how much oil that they believe the company can generate and sell over the next years, and they use that to determine future cash flows. They apply a present value discount to that, and that basically — that basically determines the current value of future cash flows, and that's a perfectly acceptable model to value an oil and gas investment, and this valuation was reviewed by our third-party valuation expert, Sterling Valuation Group, which also had knowledge of the explosion in either 2011 or 2012. Our valuation was

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reviewed by -- BDO engaged their own third-party valuation
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      expert to review our valuation methodology, and they determined
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      that the valuation was reasonable.
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               THE COURT: Let me ask you one last question --
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               THE WITNESS: Sure.
               THE COURT: -- which is, and of course this is the
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 7
      59-page, single-spaced document, which I am sure the jury will
      want to read word for word during their deliberations, but on a
 8
9
      quick review, it does not appear that there is actual
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      description of the explosion and its impact anywhere. Am I
11
      right about that or did I miss something?
12
               THE WITNESS: Judge, I apologize, I haven't read this
13
      document in a very, very long time. I would have to read the
14
      entire document.
15
               THE COURT: You did read it at the time.
               THE WITNESS: I wrote it at the time.
16
17
               THE COURT: You wrote it.
18
               THE WITNESS: Yes.
19
               THE COURT: So you don't remember whether you included
20
      the description of the explosion or not?
21
               THE WITNESS: I don't remember as I sit here today
22
      whether or not I --
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               THE COURT: So your best recollection,
24
      remembering—and you will have a chance at a break to review
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      it—it's your best recollection that you did not include it.
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SanFilippo - Direct

- THE WITNESS: I see here in this note that we did disclose all the litigation that was going on with the company. We disclosed the fact that the company was operating at a loss. We disclosed the debt of the company. But I don't see here any particular mention of the explosion. I'm not sure as I sit here today whether that is included elsewhere in the document or not.
- 8 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, go ahead.
- 9 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- Q. Mr. SanFilippo, what is the purpose of a footnote disclosure in a financial statement?
- 12 A. It's to provide further information to the reader of the 13 financial statement.
- 14 | Q. And the --
- THE COURT: I thought it was to test your eyesight.
- 16 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- Q. And the explosion that occurred -- well, do you recall whether that event was publicly disclosed by Black Elk?
- 19 A. I'm pretty sure it was, yes.
- 20 | Q. In a 10-Q or a 10-K, right?
- A. Yes, Black Elk was a public filer so they would have had their note disclosures listed in a Q or a K.
- Q. And do you recall whether -- I think you said Sterling was well aware of the event?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 | Q. And the auditors were well aware of the event?
- 2 | A. Yes.
- 3 | Q. And did you work with the auditors to determine what was
- 4 and was not something that's appropriate for a financial
- 5 | statement disclosure?
- 6 A. Absolutely. If they felt that the financial statements
- 7 | weren't fairly represented or presented, they would have made
- 8 | that known and they would have expressed that in their opinion.
 - Q. And the --
- 10 MR. GLUCK: Objection. Move to strike.
- 11 | THE COURT: No. I will allow it.
- 12 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 13 | Q. If you recall, the explosion was on one of the wells that
- 14 was owned by Black Elk. Do you recall that?
- 15 | A. Yes.

- 16 Q. Black Elk owned more than just one well, right?
- 17 | A. They owned a great deal of wells.
- THE COURT: Counsel, find a spot in the next few
- 19 minutes to give the jury their mid-afternoon break.
- 20 MR. HERTZBERG: This is fine, Judge. Thank you.
- 21 | THE COURT: Very good. We will give you a 15-minute
- 22 break.
- 23 You may step down. We will see you in a few minutes.
- 24 (Continued on next page)
- 25

1 (Jury and witness not present) 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. So I think defense 3 counsel is doing an excellent job of moving this along. It would certainly be my hope that you could complete your direct 4 5 before we end today. I think that would be helpful to the 6 jury. 7 MR. HERTZBERG: Absolutely, Judge. 8 THE COURT: In terms of the continuing argument on the 9 motion, I will give plaintiffs' counsel the choice. Do you 10 want to continue it right now for about ten minutes and then we will only have a five-minute break or I have nothing after 4:30 11 12 today so we could have very full argument including response 13 from defense counsel at 4:30, and of course our wonderful court 14 reporters prepared to stay until midnight. But anyway, whichever you prefer, we can continue now or we will continue 15 16 later. 17 MR. GLUCK: No point in breaking it up. 4:30 is fine. 18 THE COURT: All right. Very good. 19 (Recess) 20 (Continued on next page) 21 22 23 24

ola6 SanFilippo - Direct

1 (Jury present)

2 THE COURT: Please be seated.

Counsel.

- 4 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- Q. Mr. SanFilippo, when performing an evaluation on a level 3
- 6 asset that is an oil and gas property, I think you explained to
- 7 | the judge that you start with a reserve report. Do I have that
- 8 | right?

- 9 A. Yes, that was our primary methodology, it was our primary
- 10 | input.
- 11 Q. Explain to the jury what a reserve report is, please.
- 12 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 13 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 14 A. So I can explain it as to my best understanding of it, I'm
- 15 | not an oil and gas expert, but I think, as I testified earlier,
- 16 | the expert, the oil and gas expert, in this case it was a
- 17 | company called NSAI.
- 18 Q. That was for Black Elk; correct?
- 19 A. Yes, correct. They go out to the wells, to the fields and
- 20 they do certain amount of testing.
- 21 MR. GLUCK: Objection. Move to strike.
- 22 THE COURT: The only question before you was what is a
- 23 reserve report, not what they do.
- 24 So what is a reserve report?
- 25 A. Basically, it's --

- 1 THE COURT: Let me maybe move this along.
- Is it their evaluation of what the remaining reserves 2 3 in oil and gas are worth?
- 4 THE WITNESS: Correct. Exactly.
- 5 THE COURT: Go ahead.
 - And for Golden Gate, there was also a reserve report that was a foundation of your valuation methodology; correct?
- MR. GLUCK: Objection. 8
- 9 Yes. Α.

- 10 Who prepared that reserve report? Ο.
- 11 MR. GLUCK: Vagueness, timeframe. Which report?
- 12 THE COURT: You want to make it a little more precise.
- 13 Is there a reserve report for Golden Gate?
- 14 THE COURT: I think the question is relating to this
- 15 particular financial statement or are you asking in general?
- 16 MR. HERTZBERG: Let me back up.
- 17 In 2013, PPVA held a position in a company called Golden
- Gate Oil; correct? 18
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 And Platinum Management did valuations of that position to
- 21 strike NAV on a monthly basis?
- 22 Α. That's correct.
- Did Platinum Management have a methodology for valuing the 23
- 24 Golden Gate position?
- 25 Yes. Α.

- Q. Did that methodology involve at least, in part, reliance on a reserve report?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Was that reserve report prepared by a reserve report preparing firm?
 - A. It was prepared by independent --
 - THE COURT: I don't see how that question could be answered any other way but "yes."
 - A. It was prepared by an engineering firm that's an expert in preparing these types of reports. The name of that company was -- I forget their exact name, but their initials were D&M.
 - Q. Everybody here wants to hear you pronounce the first word of D&M. DeGolyer & McNaughton?
- 14 A. That sounds right.
- MR. HERTZBERG: Can we pull up 608, please.
- Q. Mr. SanFilippo, would you, in the course of your duties as

 CFO at Platinum Management, have had occasion to review the D&M

 report?
- 19 | A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. Is that what you see on your screen now?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it.
- MR. GLUCK: No objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Received.
- 25 (Defendant's Exhibit 608 received in evidence)

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la6 SanFilippo - Direct

- Q. If we go to the second pageful this report, is this an appraisal report dated as of 12/31/13?
 - A. Yes, it's an appraisal report of certain properties owned by Golden Gate Oil LLC as of December 31st, 2013.
 - MR. HERTZBERG: The jury doesn't have a copy to go through, but if you can click through with some pace to give the jury a feel of what the document looks like.
 - THE COURT: If you want my hard copy, you can have my hard copy. It's very good for weight lifting.
- MR. HERTZBERG: If you go to page 100 of the PDF.

 Perfect.
- 12 Q. Mr. SanFilippo, this is a fairly technical document;
 13 correct?
- 14 A. Very technical.
- 15 | Q. It's a couple hundred pages long.
- Is D&M a renowned engineering firm that provides these kinds of analyses?
- 18 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 19 THE COURT: Sustained.
- Q. Did Platinum Management rely on this appraisal report in its valuations of Golden Gate Oil?
- 22 A. Yes.

- Q. Did Platinum Management or did Golden Gate commission a second D&M report for 2014?
 - A. I believe so, yes.

MC8Cpla6 SanFilippo - Direct

- 1 MR. HERTZBERG: Can we pull up DX 645 and go to the 2 second page.
- 3 Is this an appraisal report dated one year later, also by
- D&M also for Golden Gate Oil? 4
- 5 Α. Yes.
- Did Platinum Management receive this report at some time 6 7 after December 31, 2014?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. And did it rely on this report in part in its valuation of 10 the GGO properties?
 - A. Yes, it relied on these reports and they also distributed this report to our third-party valuation agents and our independent auditors.
 - MR. GLUCK: Move to strike.
 - THE COURT: Just answer the question put.
- 16 THE WITNESS: Sorry.
- 17 MR. HERTZBERG: The objection was not sustained, 18 correct?
- 19 THE COURT: The objection is just to the latter part.
- 20 MR. HERTZBERG: We offer 645.
- 21 MR. GLUCK: No objection.
- 22 THE COURT: Received.
- 23 (Defendant's Exhibit 645 received in evidence)
- 24 Now, how does an appraisal report, like this one, the last one we looked at, how do those fit into what you were doing and 25

- 1 your team was doing to place a fair value on PPVA's GGO
 2 holdings?
 - A. It was the primary input used to value GGO holdings. You take your value of the reserves, which is your PV10 by which is the present value of future cash flows. So you add up your total future cash flows and you apply discount and that basically calculates your current value. Then, from that point, there is, based on the discretion of the investment manager and based on what's going on in the company, there are certain discounts or multiples applied to that PV10 report. So, ultimately, you end up with your final valuation.
 - Q. And included within D&M's analysis, is there any consideration for the cost of extraction of the product from the ground?

MR. GLUCK: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- A. So, yes, all of the costs of extraction are included in those as a reduction of those cash flows. In addition, the cost of plugging and abandoning the wells when a well is done producing, it's the operator's responsibility to plug and close those wells. So the cost of plugging and abandoning those wells are also included in the report.
- Q. So was Platinum Management just taking the appraisal number from D&M and reporting that as the asset value on its own books?

- A. No. As I explained earlier, there are certain discounts and multiples then applied to come up with the ultimate valuation.
 - Q. Who determines what is an appropriate discount or a multiple?
 - A. So, the ultimate -- you're asking who determines?
 - Q. Yeah.

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- A. The ultimate person that made the final decision on valuation and those multiples was Mark Nordlicht, our chief investment officer. He was also chairman of the valuation committee.
- Q. Did Mark take counsel from you or others on the committee
 as to what those multiples or discounts ought to be?
 - A. He took counsel from his portfolio managers and the third-party valuation agents. And also, at other times, we had, you know, I think this is 2014. In 2014, we had hired an in-house valuation person that came from Price Water House in their valuation group, and he would take counsel from them, as well, in terms of what discounts or multiples to apply.
 - Q. And D&M prepared the reports for Golden Gate, but had a different appraisal firm, NSAI, doing an appraisal report for Black Elk; correct?
- 23 A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. Did the NSAI appraisal report factor into your valuation methodology in a similar way as you just described for D&M?

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SanFilippo - Direct

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 | Q. And is the multiple that you apply for Black Elk
- 3 necessarily the multiple or the discount that you apply for
- 4 GGO?
- 5 A. No, not necessarily.
- 6 Q. Can you explain for the jury what is a multiple?
- 7 A. Sure. So let me take a step back. A multiple is a
- 8 percentage of whatever your input is versus the market
- 9 capitalization of the company. When I say market
- 10 capitalization, it is the total value of the company, less
- 11 | without liabilities and any back cash.
- So, in this case, let's just say a hypothetical
- 13 situation, the reserve report was valued at \$500,000, and our
- 14 | investment had a market capitalization of 250. The multiple in
- 15 | that case would be .5. When we're looking at valuations, we're
- 16 | taking public companies that are similar to these types of
- 17 | companies, Black Elk and Golden Gate, and we're looking at how
- 18 | their market capitalization compares to the value of their PV10
- 19 | in their reserve report.
- 20 | Q. Is there professional judgment involved in identifying what
- 21 | that appropriate multiple or discount rate should be?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 | Q. What about in the selection of comparable companies, is
- 24 | there judgment involved in determining what is a comparable
- 25 company or is not a comparable company?

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 | Q. And could two valuation professionals, acting in good
- 3 | faith, come to different conclusions as to what is an
- 4 | appropriate multiple or discount?
- 5 | A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Could two valuation professionals, both acting in good
- 7 | faith, have disagreements about what is a comparable company?
- 8 | A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And with those disagreements, is it that you could produce
- 10 different valuations; correct?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- 12 | Q. And they could be materially different?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. Both determined by two individuals acting in good faith?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. I think you said that the appraisal reports were passed
- 17 | along to the independent valuators; correct?
- 18 A. Both the D&M reports and the NSA reports were provided to
- 19 the third-party valuation agents and the auditors.
- 20 | Q. And did they take your model and replicate it?
- 21 A. No, they came up with their own independent model using the
- 22 methodology they felt was appropriate.
- 23 | Q. How do you know that?
- 24 A. Because they share their work papers with me in the course
- 25 of their work.

Did you determine for them what a comparable company was? 1 2 Α. No, they determined that independently. 3 Did you determine for them what an appropriate discount 4 rate or multiple was? 5 Α. No, we did not. 6 MR. HERTZBERG: Can we pull up, please, DX 566. 7 Mr. SanFilippo, what is 566? So this is the Sterling Valuation Group Inc. third-party 8 9 independent valuation report for the period of September 30th, 10 2013. 11 MR. GLUCK: We object to this. 12 MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, the parties have conferred 13 and I think we may need a sidebar on 566. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 (Continued on next page) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(At the sidebar)

MR. COHEN: You have a copy.

THE COURT: Yes, all 149 pages.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, the objection is one of hearsay. We are not offering the document for its truth, we're offering the document to show, first, what the state of mind was of the CFO and the people who worked with the CFO in striking NAV and determining valuations. I think the document is also admissible because their expert has opined and will opine when he comes back on Monday that these reports are not credible or not trustworthy and don't support the Platinum Management numbers.

MR. GLUCK: As to the latter, I can assure you that is not my direct outline. So on the former, the problem is that not in for its truth is --

THE COURT: If it were just the former, I would sustain the objection because he can just testify I received this report.

> MR. GLUCK: Exactly.

THE COURT: And to put in the entire lengthy report with all its findings and then tell the jury, but don't take any of this for the truth seems, to me, to be asking them more than can reasonably be expected to do. But, if it's coming in with respect to your expert, if he's going to be offering an opinion about it, you're saying he's not?

1	MR. GLUCK: He's not.
2	THE COURT: So then the objection is sustained.
3	Now, while we're at the sidebar, the defendant has not
4	been here all afternoon, and that's his prerogative, but I'm
5	surprised that no one mentioned it to me. So do you know why
6	that is?
7	MR. HERTZBERG: We had a brief conversation before the
8	jury came back in and that's when it was, right when the jury
9	was coming in, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Excuse me?
11	MR. HERTZBERG: Maybe I misunderstood.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Bodner has not been here.
13	MR. HERTZBERG: I'm so sorry.
14	THE COURT: The entire afternoon, as near as I can
15	tell.
16	MR. HERTZBERG: He did have a family obligation. I
17	don't know the details. But we should have raised it.
18	THE COURT: If he is willing to absent himself for
19	that long a time and allow the jury to continue, maybe tomorrow
20	we should go beyond 1 o'clock.
21	MR. HERTZBERG: The Sabbath issue is both Mr. Bodner
22	and Mr. Lauer.
23	THE COURT: I see.
24	MR. HERTZBERG: I will make sure
25	THE COURT: If it's an issue for both of them, that's

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SanFilippo - Direct

a different story. The original reason I allowed Mr. Bodner's absence and instructed the jury we wouldn't sit past 1 o'clock on Friday was because he, of course, has the right to be here throughout, and it seemed that his intention was to be here throughout and, therefore, he would have been missing whatever would have occurred on Friday afternoon. But now it appears that he feels that he can absent himself for other reasons, which I'm sure are legitimate, they weren't brought to the attention of the Court, for hours on end. And since we are already running a little behind schedule, I'm just wondering whether we should sit tomorrow now. If Mr. Lauer has an issue, where is he? There he is. Why don't you ask him to come to the sidebar.

MR. HERTZBERG: While we're waiting for Mr. Lauer, with respect to 566, we are calling Sterling, the authors of 566.

THE COURT: Then it's going to come in then, or at least arguably will come in.

Mr. Lauer.

MR. LAUER: I apologize, Judge. I don't know exactly what his family obligation was, but he said he had to go and it will not happen again. But I'm Sabbath observant, I live in Lawrence, Long Island. I've been staying in the city because the traffic is impossible.

THE COURT: So given it's obviously critical that you

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SanFilippo - Direct
      MC8Cpla6
      be here, not that there isn't other competent counsel on your
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      side, and I do hear that Lawrence, Long Island is -- you can't
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      even see it from here. So I will stick with the 1 o'clock
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      cutoff.
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               MR. LAUER: Thank you.
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               (Continued on next page)
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MC8Cpla6 SanFilippo - Direct

1 (In open court)

THE COURT: Counsel, you do have 25 more minutes. 2

MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you.

- 4 BY MR. HERTZBERG:
- 5 Q. Mr. SanFilippo, before the sidebar, I think you
- 6 identified -- do you recall that you received quarterly
- 7 valuation reports from Sterling Valuation Group for the period
- that Sterling was engaged? 8
- 9 Α. Yes.

- 10 Do you recall whether, without referring to the document,
- I'm asking from your memory, do you recall whether Sterling 11
- 12 expressed an opinion as to the level 3 assets held by PPVA?
- 13 They expressed an opinion as to the range of values. Α.
- 14 And did they do that on a quarterly basis? Q.
- 15 Α. Yes.
- And did they express an opinion as to the range of values 16
- 17 for GGO?
- 18 Objection. MR. GLUCK:
- 19 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 20 Α. Yes.
- 21 Did they express an opinion for the range of values of
- 22 certain of the securities issued by Black Elk?
- 23 Α. Yes.
- 24 Are there securities issued by Black Elk that were held by
- 25 PPVA that Sterling did not express in the opinion?

A. Yes.

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- 2 | Q. And why is that?
- 3 A. Because they were publicly traded bonds.
- 4 Q. So with respect to the bonds, who determined the value on a
- 5 monthly basis when you were striking NAV?
- 6 A. So that was determined by SS&C using their pricing service.
- 7 | Q. So no judgment involved with respect to the bonds; correct?
- 8 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Platinum Management did not determine the value of the bonds on a monthly basis when striking NAV?
- 11 MR. GLUCK: Objection. Leading.

financial impact of the explosion?

- 12 THE COURT: Well, I think it was also asked and answered. Sustained.
- Q. Do you recall whether Sterling, in its discussion of the
 Black Elk level 3 positions, excluding the bonds, discussed in
 its report the fact of the explosion and the potential
- 18 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- 19 THE COURT: Sustained.
- Q. Do you recall whether Sterling, in its discussion of the
 Black Elk level 3 positions, excluding the bonds, discussed in
 its report the fact of the explosion?
- MR. GLUCK: Same objection.
- 24 THE COURT: Same ruling.
- 25 | Q. Did you have conversations with Sterling Valuation Group

- 1 | about the explosion at Black Elk?
- 2 MR. GLUCK: Objection.
- THE COURT: You can answer that yes or no.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. When did those conversations take place?
- A. Probably after the valuation period for the next quarter subsequent to the explosion or leading up to that quarter.
 - Q. If the explosion was in November of 2012, when would you have had those discussions with Sterling?
- 10 A. It's possible that we had those discussions both prior and after December 31st, 2012.
 - Q. Do you recall seeing an opinion in writing from Sterling discussing that explosion?
- 14 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 15 | Q. When you would receive an opinion --
- MR. HERTZBERG: You can take that down, Mr. Robson.
- 17 Thank you.
- 18 Q. When you would receive the valuation opinion from Sterling,
- 19 would you note whether your valuation at the time you were
- 20 striking NAV was within the range determined by Sterling at the
- 21 | end of the quarter?
- 22 A. Yes.

- Q. And were there occasions when your valuation was within the
- 24 | range of Sterling?
 - A. From the best of my recollection, our valuations were

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SanFilippo - Direct

- always within the range of Sterling, except for maybe one or two immaterial differences over the course of the years.
 - Q. And in those instances where your valuation was outside the range, was it outside high or outside low?
 - A. I believe in some cases, it could be either or. There were some cases where our valuation were slightly too high and I think others, our valuations were slightly too low.
- Q. Would you study that and try to understand why it is that they came out different from you?
 - A. Sure. And we would also discuss it within the valuation committee and potentially adjust our valuations the next quarter.
 - Q. Did you always take it their way or did you, on other occasions, stick to your guns and do it the way that you were doing it?
 - A. I honestly don't recall. I think there were very few instances and the differences weren't material.
 - Q. And is the same true, if I asked you those questions about Alvarez & Marsal, who was the doing the valuation work after they replaced Sterling?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- Q. So there were occasions when your value was within their range and there were occasions when your values were outside of the range?
 - A. I can't recall a specific instance on where our valuations

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- were materially different from either Alvarez & Marsal or 1 2 Sterling Valuation Group.
 - Why do you receive valuation reports from Sterling?

MR. GLUCK: Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Yes. Sustained.

Did Platinum Management use the valuation reports from Sterling to confirm or modify Platinum Management's own values?

MR. GLUCK: Asked and answered. Three times.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Did you ever, in your eleven years at Platinum Management, ever intentionally withhold any information from either the third-party valuator or from an auditor?
- Α. Never.
- 14 Q. Was there ever, in your eleven years at Platinum Management, a situation where a valuator or an auditor asked 15 you for information or a document that you or someone on your 16 17
 - A. If the document was available, we would always provide it to our auditors or private valuation agents.
 - Q. Did you ever have an valuator or auditor resign because the auditor or valuator was denied something they asked for?
- 22 A. No, never.

team didn't provide?

- 23 MR. GLUCK: Objection. Calls for hearsay. Move to 24 strike.
- 25 THE COURT: Overruled. The answer will stand.

- 1 | Q. Was there a risk committee at Platinum Management?
- 2 | A. Yes.
- 3 | Q. Did you attend the meetings of that committee?
- 4 | A. Yes.
- 5 | Q. Were you on that committee?
- 6 A. I believe I was a member, yes.
- 7 | Q. And what was the work of that committee?
- 8 A. So, the work of that committee, we prepared -- the reports
- 9 | that were provided to that committee were prepared by whoever
- 10 our chief risk officer was at the time. They would basically
- 11 | identify the portfolio, identify concentrations in the
- 12 | portfolio, and they would calculate our daily, monthly, and
- 13 periodic VAR, which is value at risk. So how much the fund
- 14 could potentially lose in a day or a month or a quarter or a
- 15 | year.
- 16 | Q. Did Uri Landesman attend the meetings of that committee?
- 17 | A. He did.
- 18 | Q. Did he chair it?
- 19 A. I don't believe so.
- 20 | Q. And Mr. Landesman, do you recall where he came from before
- 21 he joined Platinum Management?
- 22 | A. So I believe he was a portfolio manager at ING. Capital.
- 23 Q. And did he have any information about the size of the
- 24 portfolio that he managed before coming to Platinum?
- MR. GLUCK: Objection.

1 | THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. What was his, Mr. Landesman, I think you said was on the valuation committee; correct?
 - A. Yes.

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basis?

- 5 MR. GLUCK: Asked and answered.
 - Q. And other than that period where he was ill, he attended the meetings; right?
 - MR. GLUCK: Asked and answered.
 - THE COURT: Well, I think there was a slight modification here, so I'll allow it.
- Was there a period when he did not attend the meeting because he was ill?
- 13 A. Yeah, I don't think he attended all the meetings in 2015.
 - Q. Do you have personal knowledge of whether Mr. Landesman was informed as to the valuation of the PPVA positions on a going
 - THE COURT: So my question would be is that single hearsay or double hearsay, possibly triple hearsay, but we don't need to press the point. Sustained.
 - Q. Did you have any discussions with Mr. Landesman about valuation at any time?
- A. Yes, at least during the valuation committee meetings, there was discussion regarding the valuations.
- Q. Did you hear Mr. Landesman say things to you or at those meetings that caused you to believe that he was informed on

- 1 valuation matters?
- 2 A. So, prior to every valuation committee meeting, we provided
- 3 a -- or my team provided a list of all of our level 3 or harder
- 4 | to value investments.
- 5 MR. GLUCK: Move to strike. Not responsive.
- 6 THE COURT: Well, it's not directly responsive, but I
- 7 | think it is in the ballpark. So I will allow it and overrule
- 8 | the objection, but put another question.
- 9 Q. Was Mr. Landesman involved in marketing the fund?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 | Q. And in his role in marketing the fund, was it important for
- 12 | him to be knowledgeable about the positions of the fund?
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. And the values of the positions of the fund; right?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. And did you ever talk with him about the values of the
- 17 positions of the fund in the context of preparing him for
- 18 | marketing meetings?
- 19 MR. GLUCK: Objection. Foundation. Preparation.
- 20 | THE COURT: Sustained as leading.
- 21 | Q. When you were having discussions with Mr. Landesman about
- 22 | valuations, did you have an understanding as to why you were
- 23 | having that conversation?
- 24 A. So, yes. Mr. Landesman was a member of the valuation
- 25 committee meeting. He was also the president of Platinum

- 1 Management. So he was provided with all of the investments 2 that were hard to value and their ultimate valuations.
- Q. And, in fact, you had to directly report to Mr. Landesman;
 correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. I'm going to switch topics.

Do you have a recollection as to in March of 2016, did the ownership or the beneficial ownership of Platinum

Management change?

- Wa. Yes.
- 11 | Q. What do you recall about that?
- 12 A. Well, actually, take a step back. So I think the ownership
 13 in the Mark Nordlicht Grantor Trust changed. The Mark
- 14 Nordlicht Grantor Trust was a member of Platinum Management.
- They owned 65 percent of Platinum Management. So I think the beneficiaries within that trust changed in March of 2016.
- 17 THE COURT: And how?
 - THE WITNESS: The trust was amended to remove the Bodner and Huberfeld family interests from the trust.
- 20 | Q. Do you know why that occurred?
- A. From the best of my recollection, the fund was having
 liquidity issues at the time and the partners the members of
 the management company were looking for capital from their
 members, including Mr. Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld. At that
 point, they weren't willing to contribute any more capital. So

- they'd agreed to give up their partnership interests or their
 beneficiary interests in the Mark Nordlicht Grantor Trust so
 that the grantor trust can market that ownership to a third
 party, a group that was willing to put in the capital.
 - Q. Did you maintain the books and records for Platinum

 Management in addition to your responsibilities for PPVA?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. And that was part of your responsibility of CFO of Platinum Management; right?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. Did you alter the books and records of Platinum Management to reflect the fact that the beneficial ownership of the Mark Nordlicht Grantor Trust had changed?
 - A. I think I created a document while I was employed at Platinum Management New York in 2016 that showed the amended ownership percentages of Platinum Management LLC after the change was made to the Mark Nordlicht Grantor Trust.
 - Q. So from your perspective as CFO of Platinum Management, Grosser and Manor, the Bodner and Huberfeld family entities were no longer entitled to any distributions from Platinum Management?
 - MR. GLUCK: Objection. Leading.
 - THE COURT: I'll allow it, but I'm a little unclear.
- Why would their giving up their ownership of the Mark

 Nordlicht Grantor Trust improve the chances of bringing in a

new investor?

THE WITNESS: Because then the management company could potentially sell that ownership interest in the management company to a third party that would be willing to contribute capital in addition to his ownership interest in the management company.

THE COURT: What would be the benefit having that ownership interest as opposed to simply an ordinary investment in the fund?

THE WITNESS: So the fund had -- at that point, in 2016, the fund had a 10-year track record of solid returns. And the managers of that fund are entitled to fees as part of their management of the fund. So a third party who was coming in to take a percentage of the management company would be entitled to whatever percent of fees, future fees.

THE COURT: So the owners of the management fund get additional returns, if you will, beyond what they would get as ordinary investors in the fund?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: And is that because they had --

THE WITNESS: The investment manager itself has a role in managing the funds. The beneficiaries of the grantor trust, through the grantor's trust interest in Platinum Management would be entitled to distributions from those fees, but they would not necessarily be in a position to make decisions for

- the funds. It's the grantor trust as a trustee, who is Mark
 Nordlicht, who makes all the decisions.
- 3 THE COURT: Counsel.
 - MR. HERTZBERG: Could we pull up, in the last few minutes, DX 690.
 - Q. Mr. SanFilippo, do you recognize DX 690?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. And in the generalist terms, what is it?
- 9 A. So this is the comparative trial balance of Platinum
 10 Partners Value Arbitrage Fund U.S. LP for the periods of
- 11 | January 31st, 2013, and December 31st, 2012.
- MR. HERTZBERG: And I'll represent to counsel and the
 Court that this is a composite --
- MR. GLUCK: We object to this exhibit. It's not --
- MR. HERTZBERG: That contains the comparative trial
- 16 | balance through April 30, 2016. So this is a --
- 17 MR. GLUCK: This is not a PPVA document.
- 18 MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it.
- 19 Let me ask a question to the witness, your Honor, if I 20 may.
- 21 Q. In your role as CFO of Platinum Management, is this a
- 22 | document that you would have relied upon in the course of your
- 23 | day-to-day duties?
- 24 A. So this document is part of the -- is prepared as part of
- 25 the monthly net asset value calculation of the fund. SS&C Fund

SanFilippo - Direct

Services is our fund administrator. They are the official books and records of Platinum Partners and its feeder funds.

So this is a document -- as I explained before, we provide all of the information to the fund administrator and they use that information to, number one -- first step is to finalize a trial balance. From that trial balance, financial statements are prepared. A trial balance is a list of all accounts of the entity - in this case, Platinum Value Arbitrage Fund USA. And those are asset accounts, viability accounts, and profit and loss accounts, and equity accounts.

- Q. Is this part of the books and records of the PPVA feeder funds?
- A. These are the official books and records of the PPVA feeder fund.
- Q. If one wanted to determine what management fee had been paid by the fund to the fund manager, this document is one that would tell you what that management fee is?
- A. This document tells you, number one, if you look in the section of the trial balance that's labeled balance sheet, there's an account called management fee payable that tells you how much the feeder fund owes the management company at that point in time.

There's another account on this trial balance in the profit and loss section that is just management fee. So that number represents the total management fee charged for the year

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at that point in time.
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               MR. HERTZBERG: We offer it again.
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               THE COURT: It's hearsay. It's not a party record.
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               MR. HERTZBERG: It's a business record, Judge.
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               MR. GLUCK: Some other, not a party.
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               THE COURT: Were you planning to put any further
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      questions to this witness, other than about this document?
               MR. HERTZBERG: I have the same document for the other
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      feeder fund, it's one question on each, and then I can --
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               THE COURT: So we will let the jury go for the day, we
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      will take up argument, and I will allow you to, if they are
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      admitted, put those two questions tomorrow.
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               So, ladies and gentlemen, now please remember that on
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      Fridays we only sit until 1 o'clock. That's because we don't
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      want to interfere with your Friday afternoon poker game. So it
      is important, of course, to start promptly at 9:30. You've
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      been very good about that. So we'll see you tomorrow at 9:30
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      a.m.
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               (Continued on next page)
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MC8Cpla6
                               SanFilippo - Direct
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               (Jury not present)
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               MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, I want to note there is no
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      objection to this document on the exhibit list.
               THE COURT:
                          So you withdraw your objection?
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               MR. GLUCK: Because it's not on the exhibit list?
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               THE COURT: I'm sorry?
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               MR. GLUCK: We'll withdraw it.
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               THE COURT: Okay. So 690 and then what's the other
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      one?
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               MR. HERTZBERG: 687.
               THE COURT: So 687, 690 are received.
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               (Plaintiff's Exhibits 687, 690 received in evidence)
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               So the witness now can step down. We'll see you at
      9:30 tomorrow.
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               (Continued on next page)
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THE COURT: Please be seated.

So we are back to plaintiffs' counsel's argument on the motion. We left off at to whom would Mr. Bodner owe fiduciary duties.

MR. GLUCK: Right. I submit the answer is PPVA, PPNY, their investors, and approaching the zone of insolvency, creditors. In fact, the groups to whom Mr. Bodner would owe fiduciary duties if he is found to be a fiduciary is exactly the same as those to whom Mr. Nordlicht would owe fiduciary duties.

THE COURT: Okay. So, however, of course, the difference is Mr. Nordlicht held all sorts of positions that, as a matter of law, impose a fiduciary duty upon him to those very sentiments, whereas your argument has been that Mr. Bodner achieved that same fiduciary responsibility not by assuming any official position, but by other things that the evidence shows. So why don't you go into that.

MR. GLUCK: Correct.

And in particular, all that I am saying is that the distinction between them is that Mr. Bodner's role was not papered. That is the difference. We can't --

THE COURT: I understand that argument, and that's fine. The question is, what is the evidence that he exercised in fact a role that made him a fiduciary? That could either be because he made himself representations to X, Y, or Z on which

they relied and which he knew they were relying because of his position within Platinum or it could be because he intentionally aided and abetted Mr. Nordlicht in the exercise of Mr. Nordlicht's fiduciary responsibilities, including the ones that include the alleged breach of fiduciary duty. Which of those, if you are saying both, and I thought you were saying both, so what's your evidence of that on this record before this jury?

MR. GLUCK: Very simple answer: Mr. Bodner exercised all of the duties that a hedge fund manager would normally exercise. It's very simple. A hedge fund manager brings in investors. A hedge fund manager directs the resultant investments. A hedge fund manager engages in logistics associated with that hedge fund's operations. Some hedge fund managers who have fiduciary duties engage in only one of those three areas. It just so happens to be that Mr. Bodner engaged in all three. When anyone properly manages —

THE COURT: Let's start with the first one, bringing in investors. So your adversary said, to the extent that was true, it was in the early days, before any of the alleged breaches occurred here, so it is irrelevant. What about that?

MR. GLUCK: Mr. Bodner's fiduciary status began at the founding of the fund and did not end until it ended, if it ever did. The damages period dictated by a statute of limitations has nothing to do --

THE COURT: No, I'm not talking about statute of limitations.

MR. GLUCK: Oh.

THE COURT: I'm saying if one evidence of -- let me give you a hypothetical. So Mr. Jones has -- assumes the duty of bringing in investors on years one, two, and three. And then he says or is told it is no longer your job, so he doesn't do it in four, five, and six. At that point he is no longer a fiduciary with respect to the investors.

MR. GLUCK: I would agree that if one wants to and the party to whom the duty is owed agrees, of course it is possible to relinquish by conduct fiduciary status the same way it is possible to establish it by conduct. But it is irrelevant because that's not what occurred here.

THE COURT: Just so I'm clear on the facts, is there any evidence currently on the record in this case of Mr. Bodner bringing in investors subsequent to December 2012?

MR. GLUCK: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What's that evidence?

MR. GLUCK: That evidence concerns all activities related to the post lack of explosion investment raise through the BEOF funds.

THE COURT: Remind me what was the evidence.

MR. GLUCK: The evidence is Bernie Fuchs stating that he was -- Bodner directed him to get investors, but then there

is also a document outlining what each of the three partners — who they are going to contact. And this, by the way, continues all the way up until that Seth Gerszberg presentation which highlights the Bodner-Huberfeld —

THE COURT: It proposed they bring in another 20 million.

MR. GLUCK: Precisely.

Rechnitz, another example, Bodner connection. Katz, another example, Bodner connection

THE COURT: Okay. You have satisfied -- I will hear from defense counsel in a minute.

So go on to you were about to say that even though you think any one of the three elements is sufficient, that you had evidence of all three in this case, what's the evidence on the other two?

MR. GLUCK: The other two. So the next — once you get past solicitation, then you get to—sorry, I've got to find it—the investments themselves. Now, the standard here is could a reasonable juror rationally infer from the evidence presented that Mr. Bodner was involved in these investments? We have pointed through the testimony of Mr. Fuchs to a very particular set of investments around China Horizon. Mr. Bodner was both managing, had oversight of, made decisions in respect to, and followed very closely.

Secondly, and perhaps most importantly, I will refer

the Court to Beechwood. When Mr. Bodner is allocating, sitting in that office, and I'm referring to that particular e-mail, allocating what is going to come into PPVA, that is inherently an investment-related decision. Same in relation to the progress of those BEOF funds. We have testimony from Mr. Latkin, who -- which this was admitted on the coconspirator exception -- who was expressly told that his views and packages especially regarding Golden Gate were being transmitted to Bodner in connection with those partner dinners.

We have meetings that are hours long with Mr. Nordlicht, four hours, and Mr. Steinberg, where perhaps a reasonable juror might think they were talking about the New York Giants, but in the context of the e-mails, especially when added to a reasonable juror's availability to invoke an adverse inference from Mr. Nordlicht's testimony on the Fifth Amendment, is easily satisfied.

I just want to get to a few more.

Mr. Huberfeld testified that both he and Mr. Bodner would routinely provide advice or consulting when asked to do so.

Mr. Fuchs testified that the -- Mr. Bodner was in these process meetings and, frankly, has rejected that each and every one of these process meetings was PPCO, because what we see from the record plenary is that PPVA and PPCO are mentioned in the same breath, same concept.

An important thing that I think is also relevant here to the working of all three is this presence in the office.

That was the place he reported every day when he left the house. If there wasn't a holiday or somewhere to go or something to do, Mr. Bodner was in the office eight hours a day. And here's how I think we can look at this. You will —

THE COURT: If I understand this part of the argument, aside from everything else you have mentioned, even standing alone, if someone was in the office where all the critical decisions as to which a fiduciary duty would lie were being made, for example, nominally by Mr. Nordlicht and he had a very substantial ownership interest, a reasonable jury might, on a preponderance standard, conclude even from that alone that he was exercising control over those decisions or at least had material input into them. Is that the argument you are making?

MR. GLUCK: That is the argument, and I have two subpoints to it.

The first subpoint is that we have lists of meetings where the meetings are not social, they are all PPVA personnel investment decisions.

Secondly, he had his own office. When you look at three comparison cases I think, two of the three who are witnesses and the other one will be cut for time, Mr. Fuchs shared an office, was in the office a few days a week, eventually got a partnership interest, had some oversight

especially over those Chinese assets. I think a reasonable juror could, just on the Fuchs side, conclude that he was a fiduciary, especially combined with Mr. Fuchs' role, admitted role bringing in investors.

You take somebody like Kerry Propper, who is completely undocumented, but I will represent to the Court there's a couple of e-mails involving Kerry Propper, I'm scared out of our mind. Seth Gerszberg had basically replaced Kerry Propper. The background to that is that in 2015, very shortly after the first COBA subpoena, Mr. Nordlicht took his family to Israel, which is his right to do, but in the meantime there was this large vacancy. No one was at home. You will hear from Mr. Steinberg, when he is called to testify, inmates running the asylum. Mr. Propper was brought in without any paperwork, no CIO, no new prospectuses.

THE COURT: I need to interrupt you. None of this is presently before me in evidence.

MR. GLUCK: The e-mail I am referring to is saying replace Kerry Propper. I am just providing the --

THE COURT: I know, but the context is not something the jury has.

MR. GLUCK: I would -- my point, though, is it is possible that Mr. Propper, based on his coming into the office every day, managing various policies, became a fiduciary as well. Seth Gerszberg, we heard a lot from him. He started

coming into the office. He started making presentations to founders. He started dictating policy, issuing promissory notes, all sorts of stuff. And he may well have been a fiduciary as well. I think a reasonable jury could easily find those, too.

What we have over a period of eight years with Mr. Bodner is far more than that. And when I go through the evidence now, what Mr. Lauer repeatedly is saying, you know there is 5 million e-mails. Why don't you have more? That's basically the argument. Where are your witnesses?

THE COURT: I do want to move this along. I already said to him, so you don't need to waste any time, the question is not what some other e-mails that are not before the jury may have shown or failed to show. The question is what the evidence before the jury reasonably can be inferred to show.

MR. GLUCK: And the evidence in front of the jury will show that there are e-mails to Ms. Albanese and the other secretaries that are in fact business e-mails, PPVA e-mails, Platinum Management e-mails that concern really important issues that are going to Mr. Bodner or coming from Mr. Bodner. That is what the jury will see and has seen.

The jury will also see that there are a dearth of relevant witnesses in this case. We called one Mr. Nordlicht, but the persons who actually know, others, Mr. Levy, Mr. Small, they can't -- we would be wasting time, but they are also not

here to testify.

There is a relevance to the fact that Mr. Nordlicht took the Fifth amendment on these crucial issues and that there is no one else to say differently.

The partner meetings, the very fact that there are partner meetings shows operational control, investment control, and in some cases bringing in new investors. If Mr. Bodner was a mere passive investor, he would never have to go to an investor meeting. He would just collect his checks. There were a set of investor meetings that only partners were allowed to attain -- attend, and at those meetings there is absolutely evidence in the record that PPVA business, including core positions and valuations were discussed, not merely from Mr. Latkin, but from other e-mails stating, "Print out these values for Dovid for the meeting today." These things were discussed at the meeting and, again, a reasonable juror could infer that and, moreover, a reasonable juror could infer Mr. Nordlicht's invocation of the Fifth Amendment to those points to buttress what is already in evidence.

But these are all examples. Within the record these are examples. What has been shown to the jury is as follows:

Mr. Post. Mr. Post has represented himself as an expert in the oversights and operation of hedge funds. He provided testimony that he had reviewed the complete record.

And that testimony was that the indications are that Mr. Bodner

was not a passive member but, rather, his activity is much more consistent with an active member, *i.e.*, someone who is exercising the very duties of a hedge fund manager.

We then heard from Mr. Jed Latkin who went into the office every day and saw, other than when he was traveling, and saw Mr. Bodner working in his office. He reported to Mr. Landesman whose testimony was brought in through conspiracy basis and he had testified that Mr. Bodner was informed of the problems at Golden Gate and was interested and had views and input all through these partner meetings.

We then heard from Mr. Fuchs and Mr. Fuchs testified that not only did Mr. Bodner recommend himself as the principal of the fund and the person who is overseeing Mark Nordlicht to Bernie Fuchs at all times through 2016, but that with respect to the many people that Mr. Fuchs brought to Platinum for a potential investor, Mr. Bodner said the same thing. It was represented.

We heard from him what was said during group trips to Mr. Marcos Katz. And with respect to Mr. Marcos Katz: You can trust me. We have oversight. The fund is fine. We heard that.

We also saw Mr. Katz's apparent belief and confirmation that that was the case via his letters. Those letters didn't come from nowhere. We have evidence and testimony in the record that showed that the overture and the

trust promises were made in the first instance.

We have testimony from two other witnesses through the deposition—Mr. Katz and Mr. Katzenstein. Mr. Katzenstein was a broker -- trader, I guess, for PPVA and he testified Mr. Bodner, Mr. Huberfeld were in charge, that's why he wrote to them, that's why he dealt with them.

The exhibits to that deposition, which I understand are being uploaded, indicates that the decision tree as to whether he would be retained as a broker was cut short with no coupon/no pass from Mr. Huberfeld with Mr. Bodner copied.

We heard from Mr. Katz, Jr., and Mr. Katz, who is one of these very investors to whom this duty is owed, and he testified that he was personally told by Mr. Bodner that he was a principal, that he was in charge, that he was overseeing the funds, that Mr. Bodner was — had detailed knowledge regarding the assets and positions and they were fighting about some issue about whether to start litigation on China Horizon.

These are all pieces of evidence that go to the fiduciary point. They are also all, by the way, all pieces of evidence that go to the knowledge points. I'm not sure that's even debatable. But obviously the presence in the office on an extremely routine basis, the discussions with portfolio managers on a routine basis, the advance knowledge, the e-mails that we have brought into evidence regarding the status of the investments, Northstar, don't talk to Bodner, he is a busybody,

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well, somebody talked to him and he knew the truth, which is that Northstar was just the remnants of Black Elk.
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THE COURT: Okay. I want to interrupt you. I know there is other evidence you want to mention.

Just remind me, where in the Katz deposition or otherwise are the statements that you just referred to that Mr. Bodner said he was in charge or words to that effect?

MR. GLUCK: I will find it. I read it this morning.

(Pause)

MR. GLUCK: So I would refer the Court to, firstly, page 20, which begins -- 20.

THE COURT: I had a copy which is now in this pile, but okay, thank you. Just hand it to my law clerk.

(Pause)

MR. GLUCK: So the guidelines at 22/20 describe your interactions with David Bodner and Mr. Huberfeld.

BY THE COURT:

- "Q When you were doing that," which was a reference back to interaction with Platinum or people there.
- 20 "Q When you were doing that, did you interact with David 21 Bodner?
 - "A I did.
- 23 | "Q What about Murray Huberfeld?
- 24 | "A I did as well.
- 25 "Q And Mark Nordlicht as well?

"A Yes.

"Q Of those, who did you interact with the most?"

Of course, grammatically it should be whom did you interact with the most, but I will overlook that the grammatical error.

"Q Of those, who did you interact with the most if you can answer that?

"A Probably evenly between the three, maybe a little more, you know, I would say the three."

So that's not what I am asking about.

MR. GLUCK: It's one of many. The next one I will refer the Court to is page 33/line 10 through 16, specific statements regarding statement by Bodner to induce -- to invest, maintain, and increase investment in PPVA.

THE COURT: This is a reference -- if it's page 33/10, it's not a reference to any statement by him. It's a reference to what was contained in the pleadings. Line 10:

"Q Looking at paragraph 3 'each of the defendants made false

representations to the Katzes to induce them to invest and maintain and increase their investment in PPVA,' does this include David Bodner?

"A Yes."

All he is saying there is that what they were alleging.

MR. GLUCK: Um-hmm. On the next couple of pages

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later, there is a confirmation that it is still true, it is
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 2
      page 35 and of course --
 3
                          Page 35, what lines?
               THE COURT:
 4
               MR. GLUCK:
                          Okay, page 35/line 9. 35/line 9.
 5
               THE COURT: Let me just read that into the record:
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      " O
           And when did you learn, when did you become aware of that,
 7
      that Bodner and Huberfeld were coequal partners and
8
     Mr. Nordlicht was more of a junior partner?
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      " A
           From just their interactions with one another.
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      " O
           From what you observed?
           From what I observed."
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      "A
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               So that is at least partly responsive to the point you
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      were raising.
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               Anything else?
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               MR. GLUCK: Sure.
                                  There are quite a few.
               Then line 17 through line 24.
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               THE COURT: Well, then --
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               MR. GLUCK:
                          Same page.
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               THE COURT: Now we are back to -- oh. Well, again,
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      it's really back to the pleadings.
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               MR. GLUCK: Back to the pleadings. "Do you still
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      understand this to be true? Yes."
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               THE COURT: That's not -- that's pretty -- well, there
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      is at the very bottom of page 35, after what you have just
25
      referred to, line 25:
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valuable assets --

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That is also from your personal observations?
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      "A
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        Yes."
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               Okay, that's at least in the ballpark. What else?
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              MR. GLUCK: Sure. I am getting some notes, but there
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      is quite a lot of testimony. I think we could do this for
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      quite some time, but 108/line 3 through 19.
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               THE COURT: I think while this is clearly relevant to
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      the issue at hand, it's a little bit different from what you
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      were telling me a minute ago, which was that Mr. Katz said that
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     Mr. Bodner had told him X, Y, or Z. Now what you are
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      presenting is that this is a conclusion that Mr. Katz drew from
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     his observations. That is definitely relevant, but I don't
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      think it's quite the same as an admission, which was what --
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              MR. GLUCK: A little different. He is representing
      that all of the assets had value.
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               THE COURT: I'm sorry. Where are you talking to?
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              MR. GLUCK:
                          This is page 108.
              THE COURT: 108. Hold on.
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              MR. GLUCK: There is quite a lot in this transcript.
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                          And I'm trying to take a look at it. 108,
               THE COURT:
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      starting at line 3:
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      " O
          Do you know whether or not Platinum had other valuable
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      assets? Let me back up. At this time when this exchange is
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      happening, do you know whether or not Platinum had other
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- "A I was --
- 2 "Q -- other than Agera?
- 3 "A I was told there were plenty of valuable assets. All the 4 assets were represented as being of value or having value.
 - "Q Represented by the people who are --
 - "A By Platinum, yeah.
 - "Q Including Mr. Bodner?
 - "A Yes."

Now, that's a good example of something that may support your fraud claim because the argument would be that Mr. Bodner was making a representation to an investor of what the Platinum assets were when he knew from his special knowledge that those assets were nothing like what was being represented, but on the fiduciary claim, I'm not sure it supports that.

MR. GLUCK: I concur with the Court's analysis. On the fiduciary level, I point to the following items, firstly, the urging of Mr. Katz to stay in the fund. That is different. That's not saying everything is okay. That's saying do not redeem.

Secondly, obviously we have this dinner where a mandate that partners not withdraw anything further is given.

That's fiduciary side not merely knowledge and fraud side.

Now, on the quote that I will give you on the fiduciary side, I will only include those from this point

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forward. I think we have established the knowledge. Page 43.

THE COURT: Hang on.

MR. GLUCK: And that begins at line 5.

BY THE COURT:

"O Let me focus on Mr. Bodner if I could?

"A Uh-huh.

"Q Did he press your grandfather not to pass for any redemptions from the fund?

"A Yes.

"O Did Mr. Huberfeld do that as well?

"A Yes.

"Q At the time, again, let's start with Mr. Bodner, can you give us a rough idea of when that was? In other words, the earliest time that you know of when Marcos Katz, your grandfather, asked for redemption and Mr. Bodner either urged or pressed him not to exercise those?

"A I don't remember exactly. It was probably more than one occasion, in multiple meetings in New York as early as -- could have been as early as 2015."

And then he goes on to say that he was at some of those meetings.

So why do you say that that shows a fiduciary relationship? He is saying, you know, I know as an owner and investor that this would be a bad time, so I am urging you not to seek a redemption.

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MR. GLUCK: But that is something that -- that is not
just saying, oh, everything's okay. That is something that
a -- keeping money in a fund is something a hedge fund manager
      It's not something a passive investor does with special
does.
knowledge. He is saying: Don't redeem.
         THE COURT: All right.
        MR. GLUCK:
                   But I have more. There is about --
        THE COURT: Go ahead.
        MR. GLUCK: -- making promises regarding the ability
to take out money.
         THE COURT: I will tell you what. I know you have
more and I want to hear more, if necessary, but let me turn to
defense counsel at this point and then we will come back to
you.
        MR. GLUCK: If I may just one last one. It is an
important one.
         THE COURT:
                   Last one.
        MR. GLUCK:
                   Pages 266 to 277, there is a heated
argument between --
         THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.
        MR. GLUCK:
                    -- between --
        THE COURT:
                    Hold on.
        MR. GLUCK:
                    Okay.
         THE COURT:
                    266/line 10:
"0
     From your time in the Platinum Management organization,
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- 1 did you consider Bodner the leader of the organization?
- 2 | "A Yes.

- 3 "Q And what was that based on?
 - "A Just my observations.
- 5 | "Q Can you give me an example of one such observation?
- 6 | "A Sure. He had an office, glass office that Platinum had
- 7 | where he summoned different people from management, and on
- 8 | occasion I witnessed some of those meetings and led me to
- 9 | believe that he was -- you know, if there was any disagreement
- 10 as to what had to be done, he was consulted and he had the last
- 11 word. That was my impression.
- 12 "Q And can you think of an example of a situation where he
- 13 | had the last one?"
- I think he meant—it's a typo—last word, but anyway.
- 15 | "A Well, I gave you one, the China Horizons.
- 16 "Q No, what you said with China Horizons, that Mr. Bodner and
- 17 | Mr. Huberfeld disagreed with Mr. Nordlicht and convinced him of
- 18 | their view?
- 19 "A That's one way of putting it, but I mean they had -- it
- 20 was their view that prevailed convincing, not convincing, I
- 21 don't know what was going on in Mr. Nordlicht's head. He
- 22 | acquiesced to the position of Mr. Huberfeld and Mr. Bodner. So
- 23 whether he did it willingly or not and especially in my
- 24 presence, which must have been very uncomfortable.
- 25 "Q And other than that situation, can you think of one where

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Mr. Bodner I think, as you put it, had the last word? 1 2 " A I can't recall another one at this time. 3 In your time in the Platinum Management organization, did 4 you ever see or hear Mr. Bodner give attention to a valuation 5 issue?" 6 Then there was some colloquy, then the answer was: 7 "A Did he ever give attention to a valuation issue? **"**Q 8 Correct. 9 " A Yeah, I mean, he discussed valuations all the time. 10 **"** O Okav. Tell me about that." 11 And then there is a discussion about his giving his views of valuations. 12 13 "He had strong opinions about values all the time." 14 Okay. I want to hear from defense counsel. 15 MR. LAUER: This is a little bit like a bad metaphor, wrestling with a greased pig because, no offense to my 16 17 colleague, it's just a machine gun, rapid fire of supposed 18 facts which actually are not really supported in the record. But I want to start --19 20 THE COURT: It's hard for me to picture you wrestling 21 with a greased pig holding a machine gun, but perhaps you want 22 to not mix your metaphors. 23 MR. LAUER: Okay. I apologize for that.

Let's first deal with some technical matters. I think we should phrase our motion both in terms of a motion for

judgment -- motion for a judgment in our favor, but I also want the Court, as I said earlier, to focus each of the years, and I will get to knowledge in a minute, but I know we are focusing on fiduciary, but I don't want to forget this.

There is no evidence that Bodner had knowledge of fraudulent valuations, let's say, before February 1, 2013. That would eliminate the 2012 issue.

There is no evidence that Bodner had actual knowledge of fraudulent valuations before the middle of 2014, and that would dispose of the 2013 incentive fees.

Let me turn to the issue.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you, going to the fiduciary issue, there was testimony, some of which we just read, where someone who was present on the scene who observed the interactions between Nordlicht and Bodner and Huberfeld said that it was his observation that it was Mr. Bodner who was in charge. Let's assume for the sake of argument that that was the only evidence. Why isn't that enough to survive a motion of this sort on a fiduciary duty basis?

MR. LAUER: All right. Mr. Katz, aside from the fact that his deposition was simply a regurgitation of a lawsuit that he brought --

THE COURT: I distinguished that when I was reading it, but there were questions in which he simply was asked: It says so-and-so and he affirmed that so-and-so. That's entitled

to no weight on this issue. But then he went on to say in at least some instances that he had personally observed this.

MR. LAUER: Okay. So Mr. Katz was not qualified as an expert with a degree in observation. He had no specifics. It was all this generalized, vague notion because he was supporting his then pending lawsuit, and he has --

THE COURT: Those are good arguments, but it was admitted into evidence. In fact, there was no objection to this particular part of the deposition, and so why isn't what you are saying right now perfectly sound arguments that you can make to the jury, but why is it enough to say that they have not given the jury enough to infer that he was the man in charge?

MR. LAUER: Because the fact that evidence was admitted doesn't mean that the evidence is competent or the evidence stands for anything.

THE COURT: Well, that is -- I'm not so sure about competence, but of course this was buttressed also by the testimony of their expert.

MR. LAUER: Your Honor, Mr. Katz does not know and did not testify, and could not contradict the undisputed evidence that Mr. Nordlicht had legal, contractual control of Platinum Management.

THE COURT: Let's deal with that because you made that point before, and it is certainly a relevant point, but that's

not their theory. Their theory is, yeah, he was the front man, but the guy really calling the shots at least in important ways, including some decisions where there was disagreement, was Mr. Bodner.

MR. LAUER: Yeah, but I think, your Honor, even if we were going to anoint Mr. Katz, at a minimum, in order to establish that in fact Mr. Bodner had control over Mr. Nordlicht as opposed to having the capacity in the two occasions that Katz made these observations, there would have to be a context that Mr. Nordlicht strongly disagreed and Mr. Bodner said, I don't care if you disagree, you have to do it.

To the contrary, when Katz was examined and said, well, did he basically accept their view and he said, I can't say -- I can't tell you what's in Nordlicht's mind. What that does is contradict the rationale for saying Katz is providing meaningful information on who is in charge. He is providing some meaningful information, if I credit him, in the dynamic of that particular meeting.

But what you would need -- what you need from Mr. Katz, which you don't have, is Katz saying, look, I was in this meeting, I could tell you exactly what was going on, Mark Nordlicht wanted to do this, he was pleading to do this, and David Bodner -- and I don't know how it is that Bodner has this ability, but David Bodner said to Mark, I don't care, you have

to do what I tell you.

In contrast, the only other meeting that we have had some testimony about, Mr. Fuchs talking about his dinner meeting, when David Bodner expressed the view that the valuations were creating — were exaggerating the liquidity problem, Mark Nordlicht told David Bodner to go back to Monsey and go back to Yeshiva.

So I think to respond, without dwelling on Katz, because I think at the end of the day, Katz is making an observation, but he doesn't know why Mark is accepting the view, is accepting the view because he has to, that somehow there is this unwritten — unwritten side deal that no one has ever heard of or suggested, or Mark basically says, you know what, you guys are right. You know, I'm impetuous, you know I'm impetuous. Everybody says, you know, I see things a certain way, and you guys are saying keep your feet on the ground.

So enough with Michael Katz. Let me talk a little bit about this whole Marcos Katz thing, because it's the only substantive matter.

My colleague likes to keep talking about this is manager activity, this is not passive activity. Mr. Bodner was an owner. He is an owner of a business. He's got \$40 million invested in the assets that are being managed by this business, and he has almost a 25 percent interest in the profits of this

business that was throwing off millions of dollars a year in the good years.

Now, to say that you become a fiduciary because a man in this particular fund has an office -- which originally was their office before they invited Mark in in 2003 to start the fund in the first place. But to say that having an office when you are one of the owners and now you are a fiduciary is just not substantive.

THE COURT: Well, fair enough as far as that goes, but why shouldn't -- why couldn't a reasonable juror say that once you add the fact is that, number one, ownership provides a certain amount of inherent power on its own, then you add to that the fact that he was there all the time, and then you add to that the fact that he wasn't just sitting at his desk, he was going to meetings and bringing other people into his office to discuss a bunch of things, including valuation, that maybe he wasn't the ultimate authority, but he was exercising full control?

There are arguments the other way. I think your argument about the -- what I will call the Monsey/yeshiva incident, just because it is so colorful, I don't know how many yeshivas there really are in Monsey.

MR. LAUER: Many.

THE COURT: But I know we are talking about Yeshiva University in part and yeshiva, a school. Anyway.

That cuts the other way. That's an argument to the jury that I am sure you would make. But why, taking everything most favorably to the plaintiff, as I must do, why isn't that combination of circumstances suggestive sufficiently for the jury to conclude that he is really exercising at least some control?

MR. LAUER: Because -- I'm going to answer in two parts.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LAUER: First I'm going to draw an analogy to Marcos Katz. Marcos Katz is another owner. He doesn't own Platinum Management, but he owns a \$45 million interest in the fund. And the testimony was this is not an institutionalized fund; it's a friends and family fund. Marcos Katz, right, gets periodic reports, and he's got a grandson who is sitting in Platinum when he wants to and he was involved enough to actually get involved in some matters. So Marcos Katz is not a fiduciary; he is a very interested owner who gets reports on what's going on.

When they talk to Marcos Katz and they say, Marcos, it's not a good idea for you to pull your money out, we don't have the money, we are all owners, I've got \$40 million in, Murray's got \$40 million in, Mark's got \$40 million in, you have \$40 million in, he --

THE COURT: That's a good point, too, but Michael Katz

is not saying -- I accept that Michael Katz is there to be the eyes and ears for his grandfather on this substantial investment, but Michael Katz is not saying, Come into my office, Mr. Nordlicht, Mr. Huberfeld, things like that because he knows he doesn't have that power.

MR. LAUER: Well, let me address that.

There were lots of e-mails, lots of offices, lots of office meetings, and almost no real testimony that these meetings involved the specific details of managing, supervising what was going on. To the contrary, and that's the shame of this, to the contrary, they had hundreds of e-mails with respect to calendar events, but they didn't call any witnesses to discuss who was at that. And when you look at some of those names, you will see, without any testimony, that those are orthodox Jewish business men engaged in charity work, because that's what these wealthy orthodox Jewish men spend a lot of time on, and they play this calendar pure innuendo.

Let's talk about Rechnitz, right, or this idea that

Mr. Bodner solicited investors. What we saw in e-mails is that

Murray Huberfeld had a relationship with Rechnitz. Fuchs,

Huberfeld went out and met with Rechnitz. And then there was

this e-mail, and the only connection with Bodner is his

secretary says Bodner will call Mark.

Then they talk about soliciting investors to Black Elk, and there is an e-mail that says David should call

these people. But they didn't follow up. They didn't offer any evidence on whether he did call any of these people because they know from deposition testimony from Elbogen that, Bodner didn't call me. There is no evidence that Bodner acted on it. So with respect to -- so that's the first answer.

The second answer, to be a fiduciary, it's a two-way street. If you are going to put — if you are going to be accused of failing to meet your duty, failing to meet the responsibility, you have to manifest in some way to the relevant period that you are accepting your duty. Now, in the case of Bodner and Platinum Management, who is the relevant people? The relevant people are Mark Nordlicht to start and any of the other partners in Platinum Management who are the senior executives. And if anything, the record in this case is abundantly clear that not only did Mr. Bodner not implicitly assume responsibility, but he explicitly disclaimed responsibility. Basically, I am putting my money in and I'm an owner and I'm happy with the structure. I'm a passive owner. I have no power.

So from Platinum Management's perspective, Mark

Nordlicht, who runs Platinum Management, Uri Landesman, who was

president, they have no expectation that David Bodner is going

to be doing anything. He is a resource. He is an interested

owner. He is someone who can put money in if you ask him. He

is someone who can help out and go to visit Marcos Katz to try

to calm down Marcos Katz. But he accepted no responsibility.

And if you think about it, how could it be that someone who specifically says I don't want any responsibility, I don't have any responsibility, I don't want to be known to have any responsibility --

THE COURT: Whoa, whoa. Let's take Marcos Katz. Where is it that you see Mr. Bodner saying to Mr. Katz: I don't want any responsibility?

MR. LAUER: No, I'm not addressing Katz. I'm addressing PPVA and Platinum Management.

THE COURT: Well, but --

MR. LAUER: I think that this --

THE COURT: But with respect to Mr. Katz, clearly the evidence shows, both from him and from his wife, as well as his son, but just some of the letters that came in, that they regarded him as having accepted responsibility.

MR. LAUER: So let's assume, let's assume that there was enough evidence that Marcos Katz had some level of trust in David Bodner, right? Marcos Katz has a right under that scenario to say to David Bodner, I relied on you. You let me down, I'm suing you, right? This case is not on behalf of Marcos Katz. It's on behalf of PPVA. There are investor suits. Thankfully there were only one or two involving my client. But this case is not Marcos Katz. This case is PPVA suing for incentive fees and management fees, claiming that

Platinum Management breached its fiduciary obligation and that Mr. Bodner somehow was responsible for aiding and abetting or allowing Platinum Management to continue to do this.

So the focus is on Platinum Management and PPVA, and in the context of Mr. Bodner's role in Platinum Management and Mr. Bodner's indirect role, if any, with PPVA—that's what I was addressing—the evidence was established from Huberfeld and I think others that he disclaimed responsibility. He didn't want to have a role. So you can't make someone a fiduciary by being an interested owner.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: All right. You've made many good points. So let me hear again from plaintiffs' counsel. But I think there are two points in particular, I'll everything you want to say, but two points in particular that you ought to address, and that is much of the evidence that suggests that Mr. Bodner was exercising control or partial control or whatever, is fairly conclusory in nature. It was not objected to, so it's in evidence, but it's not supported, defense counsel argues, by specific instances where that alleged control was exercised, and he even gives an example where Mr. Bodner was very upset about the valuations and Mr. Nordlicht told him, to use a bad analogy, go fly a kite.

The second question I think you need to address is one that we've already discussed, but defense counsel brought it up again, is to whom is the fiduciary duty owed.

MR. GLUCK: The first thing that I would like to address on these issues of specific instances is a categorical rejection that the standard is absolute control.

THE COURT: I accept it. It has to be material.

MR. GLUCK: It has to be material. So I would like to flip, with respect, Mr. Lauer's description of that dinner on its absolute head. The question is not whether Mr. Bodner was some sort of dictator --

THE COURT: Flipping that dinner on its head is another metaphor that is difficult to swallow.

MR. GLUCK: Sweet, but very good. My point, though, it is irrelevant whether a portion of the decree was followed, no management fees further, or that one portion, which says go mark the books differently wasn't followed. The question was not absolute control, it is some control. Our argument is not that Nordlicht was a frontman, but really there was a totalitarian behind him doing everything and controlling absolutely everything. There was just control. It doesn't have to be absolute. That's the big point.

Now let's talk about the specific instances of control, and if the Court accepts it, rejecting this notion that simply to be a fiduciary, one must be effectively a shadow dictator.

Firstly, the dinner. Both the raising of the issue of fees and who's going to get them, as Mr. Lauer just said, this thing is throwing off millions a year, and all of a sudden one person, which affects the whole group, is saying no more millions a year wouldn't go over so well at a law firm, right. That was serious stuff.

Secondly, the notion that someone would feel comfortable raising the sorts of valuation issues in their implications at a dinner like this itself means control. What we don't know, I agree it's not in evidence either way, we don't know whether Nordlicht declined to remark the fund because Nordlicht continued to assist upon it or whether they

reached an agreement and accommodation, but they haven't proved that either. What we know is that a demand was made. We have no idea that it was not withdrawn or accommodated so far. So that's the dinner.

Secondly, with respect, Mr. Lauer has made a series of arguments stating that what Mr. Bodner did is just consistent with a high net worth envisual overseeing his investment. That completely discounts the admitted expert testimony of this case from Mr. Post. What he is saying is that is actually not true. I don't know, I'm not the expert. We have an expert for exactly this purpose, and that contention was explicitly rejected.

Next, we have hard evidence, like get Murray and David on the phone. Context, which three witnesses testified about this, context, an interest payment for Northstar is late and needs to be made from Platinum to Beechwood. The insurance guy at Beechwood is freaking out. What he says is, Mark, if you personally can't figure this out, we need to get Murray and David on the phone. That is evidence of control, not dictatorial control, but control. And that's a creditor, by the way. Creditor, former creditor in our case who views

Mr. Bodner as the fiduciary. I'm going to come to that whole issue of who the duties are owed to in a moment because it was insolvent going back to 2013.

Next, with respect, once again, just like ignoring

Post's testimony, we have an ignoring of Mr. Fuchs' substantive testimony. Mr. Fuchs' substantive testimony was that in all of Mr. Fuchs' dealing, whether they be with joint context investors or his own personal, Mr. Bodner did explicitly make the representations that this was his fund, which he oversaw and controlled, and your money's safe with me. Those were explicit, that was half his testimony.

Next, for example, Plaintiffs' Exhibit 479. Now this is within the damages period and also express knowledge of the overvaluation because it happened just after the Black Elk explosion. Question, November, big explosion, how do we tell this to Fuchs, one of our biggest investors, he wasn't a partner yet. Landesman has to get permission to tell Fuchs the truth about Black Elk. Dictator? No. Material? Yes.

Next, Mr. Lauer's rendition ignores the testimony of Jed Latkin, and I will refer the Court to 306, line 21, to 307, line 12. And in those lines, Mr. Latkin states that Mark Nordlicht and Uri stated that Bodner and Huberfeld had ultimate authority, and my colleague, just so I can do the quote properly, is picking it up.

What he states is, what is your understanding as to the roles of David Bodner and Murray Huberfeld at Platinum?

Answer, my understanding was that they were two of the founding three partners at the organization. Question, what hours did they have as they were absolutely, they were the final decision

makers. Now I'm not saying I need final, he's saying it. Who told you that? Both Mark and Uri.

Now, this leads me --

THE COURT: Stop there and let me ask defense counsel, why isn't that, by itself, sufficient evidence of material control, because it's an admission?

MR. LAUER: It's not an admission by my client. It's a statement --

THE COURT: He says -- I'm sorry. Who are the people that said that?

MR. GLUCK: Mark Nordlicht and Uri Landesman.

THE COURT: I see. Okay. You're right. It's not an admission by your client, but it's an admission by the person you say was the real person in control.

MR. LAUER: It's not an admission. We have no --

THE COURT: I misunderstood who said it. So admission is the wrong word.

If Mr. Nordlicht, the legal fiduciary, says to someone who becomes a witness, the person who has ultimate control is Mr. Bodner. Why isn't that enough for the jury to conclude that's the case?

MR. LAUER: Because in that context -- first of all, we're dealing with a dead man and a man who's going to take the Fifth. In that context, that is comparable to your negotiating on behalf of a client and the other side says can you go up,

and you already have full authority and you say, I don't, I've got to talk to the client because that's part of your process.

Mr. Nordlicht -- obviously, this is all hearsay, but if

Mr. Nordlicht is, according to Latkin, cooperating Latkin is said to have said to him, I can't make this decision, I got to talk to Murray and David - that just means that that's what he told Mr. Latkin, that doesn't establish anything about the reality of what Mr. Nordlicht said. I will accept the statement, but everyday business, everyday management all the time, someone says I don't have the authority, I'm not the one that's firing you. If it were up to me, I'd give you a bigger raise.

So I have to say, if they're going to pin -- if you can pin a \$50 million or whatever dollar case on an individual on the theory that he has control over someone who has contractual and legal control on the basis of a BS-type of statement, forgive the colloquialism, then there are no standards. They need evidence.

THE COURT: That, again, is a perfectly fair argument to make to the jury on summation, but if a lawyer comes up to the sidebar and says before I can give you an answer to that question, Judge, I need to consult with my client, theoretically, it might have been something that the law says is within the lawyer's control, but another inference is that the lawyer thought the client had the ultimate say and felt he

had to check in with his client. So these are competing inferences, but under this motion, I have to take the inference most favorable to the plaintiff.

MR. LAUER: In effect, let me ask the Court a question. In the context of a jury trial where we have abundant exhibits and testimony, on the issue of whether a rational jury, whether there is enough evidence for a rational jury to conclude beyond a reasonable doubt — on clear and convincing evidence that Mr. Bodner had control, don't we have to evaluate, doesn't the Court have to evaluate this Latkin statement in the context of the overwhelming, uncontroverted evidence that Mark Nordlicht, A, ran the place, didn't take —

THE COURT: So the answer with one qualification to your question is, yes, the Court has to either evaluate what a rational juror taking things most favorably to the plaintiff could conclude, the Court has to look at the entirety of the evidence and not just any given item. Although, I think when you said clear and convincing, I think that applies to the fraud count, but not to the fiduciary count, but --

MR. LAUER: I think it applies to the fiduciary count because we're not dealing with negligence, we're dealing with willful conduct.

THE COURT: That's not the question. In everyday civil lawsuits involving an intentional tort, in most cases, the standard is preponderance, in a few areas the standard is

clear and convincing. We don't have to worry about that tonight, but we will have to worry at the charging conference.

Anyway, let me go back, because I interrupted plaintiffs' counsel. There were some other things you wanted to --

MR. GLUCK: Yes. So A, it is not one statement, I've been machine-gunning quite a bit of evidence here, and that is simply one that Court took notice of.

The next item that I would like to address is that, first of all, Latkin repeats it, it came up into context. We don't need to get into it now, but it's not just once.

Secondly, with respect, this notion that there is overwhelming evidence to the contrary is rejected by our side. Huberfeld said I don't know to almost every question. The only evidence countering the substantial evidence we have seen are these documents, and as the Court has noted, our theory is, yes, there was a frontman, not a dictatorial frontman, but a frontman. These documents didn't actually govern the relationship. They were not adhered to to a T, Mr. Fuchs never made it into the documents. Somehow Mr. Kerry Propper, who was managing the fund forever, and there is an email about this, never makes it into the documents. Somehow Seth Gerszberg, who's taking over, never makes it into the documents. These documents are just paper and our case is about reality. What I have not heard from anyone other than Joe SanFilippo, and there

wasn't much about it today other than he wasn't witness to particular meetings involving Mr. Bodner, was Bodner's power.

And this leads to the next point, which is not only has there been a complete absence of evidence to the contrary, not surprising, they haven't put their case on, but in complete absence to evidence to the contrary. We've called witness, all of whom say that Bodner had real power. We showed documents, all of which show Bodner had real power, not dispositive power necessarily, but real and material power.

Then we get to the issue of this contention that somehow everyone else at Platinum Management knew differently. A, no one was in the room ten minutes after the code red was told not to be given. There was an inner circle here and, in fact, my cross of SanFilippo will focus on the fact that he wasn't in it, and neither was David Steinberg, their next witness, who I deposed and didn't even know about COBA until date of the arrest. None of the people they're calling were at the partner dinners. Mr. Fuchs was at one.

THE COURT: I don't have to worry about that tonight.

If I agree with you and let the case go forward, they, of course, can reraise their motion at the end of all the evidence and then it would be relevant, but it's not relevant tonight.

MR. GLUCK: I'm just saying there is a contention here that somehow we are presenting specs of evidence against a face of overwhelming — that is wrong. There's barely anything in

this record?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GLUCK: But then we get to the answer of why. You see, it is a good point that Mr. Nordlicht, who would be the star witness here, isn't testifying. It is a good point that Mr. Uri Landesman died. It is a good point that David Levy, who is probably next on the inner circle list can't testify either. And we don't want to go through this rigmarole again, it would probably be the same out. It is a good point that Daniel Smalls, a serious portfolio manager, can't testify. So the thing is, that's not plaintiffs' fault, can't be.

Mr. Bodner was part of an organization where the relevant persons can't testify for one reason or another, and so we're relegated to those who can and the emails that are available.

Same point, we have testimony --

THE COURT: I don't find any of that relevant either because it's still your burden of proof, whether it's preponderance or clear and convincing, it's still your burden of proof.

MR. GLUCK: True. But my point is, there's no overwhelming evidence to the contrary. The only point I was making there is we presented evidence. We just went over the Latkin stuff --

THE COURT: This is addressed to defense argument that if I look at the whole picture, there's not material support

for the plaintiffs' position.

MR. GLUCK: Yes.

THE COURT: That context I understand.

MR. GLUCK: That is all and I'll move on.

So now, once that issue is dealt with that got Fuchs, Latkin, Nordlicht, Post, all presenting evidence from which a reasonable juror could infer material control, material trust, Katz, et cetera.

Then I'll answer the Court's question about who is this duty owed to. On that point, the critical thing is that it's to PPVA. Now, it's true. It's an ephemeral fund with no employees. But think about that management agreement, the one between PPVA and Platinum Management. Platinum Management —

THE COURT: I thought that was an interesting contract. I don't think I've ever seen a contract where all the parties sign the same name.

MR. GLUCK: This is exactly where I was going. We have a circumstance, but we can't alter where we're suing Platinum Management and those we believe similarly owed a duty, and it was Platinum Management's responsibility to report the NAV to PPVA. That is the duty.

Now, PPVA has investors and creditors and constituencies, all of whom are impacted by this, but the breach of duty here on overvaluation for incentive fees and management fees, and to a lesser extent, these arbitration --

on the incentive fee and the management fee, there is a fiduciary obligation. You are presenting correct numbers to PPVA so that money can be taken out of PPVA's bank account and paid to new management. What we are saying is just like Mark Nordlicht, David Bodner had the duty to be loyal, not be careless, and that he breached duty every single time he allowed a report. That's why we're focusing on those monthly NAV sheets from which money was then immediately taken. Every time a report was issued, he knew was wrong, he breached his duty. That is our case.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to hear from -- this will be the final --

MR. GLUCK: If the Court is interested in these meetings, the names thing doesn't make sense.

THE COURT: I think both sides have had ample opportunity, but I want to have defense counsel have the last word.

MR. LAUER: I want to focus on knowledge.

With respect to the period, January 15, 2013, which is, I believe -- or let's say January 31, 2013, which I believe is a period after the distribution of the 2012 incentive fees. I want to talk about knowledge because the Court has heard enough on fiduciary and --

There is no evidence with respect to the alleged fraudulent valuation, in particular, Black Elk, attributed to

Mr. Bodner. The only evidence in the case is the public event that there was the Black Elk explosion on one of their wells.

Mr. Quintero was able to give his view on valuation, which I'll deal with when he comes, but on the issue of knowledge on

Mr. Bodner's part, there is no evidence that Mr. Bodner had any knowledge that the amount of reduction that Mr. Nordlicht or

Platinum made between October 31 or November 31 and December 31 was insufficient.

In other words, to put it more directly, there was an event, it obviously had some meaningful impact on the company, but it was never put in context that there was a meeting or someone communicated to Bodner that here's what Platinum lowered it to, but it only lowered it this amount, and given the fact that this well had this amount of impact, it should have lowered it much more and therefore there's a fraud.

That's not what we have. What we have is Black Elk, it's got lots of reserves, it's got lots of wells, and it has the explosion, and in order to find Mr. Nordlicht liable, even assuming he is a fiduciary, he's got to know prior to the distribution of those fees, that, in fact, there's been fraud with that valuation, and there is a complete failure of proof.

The same is true the next year, because all of the evidence on knowledge is surrounding that dinner. But by June of 2014, long after the 2013 fees were distributed, there's no evidence that Mr. Bodner had any details that in any way

compared what honest people would have valued Golden Gate.

THE COURT: So, once again, you're making many good points, but why isn't that dinner quite telling?

MR. LAUER: Because the dinner occurred after. In other words, Mr. Bodner can only be responsible for what he failed to stop. So the dinner occurs in the beginning of 2015. If something was paid, if other people, unbeknownst to Mr. Bodner, caused an incentive fee to be paid that should not have been paid two years earlier or a year earlier, he has no liability for that. This is a civil case, it's not a criminal conspiracy where you can tack on something from the past. That's why we moved to dismiss each of these years because even if the Court finds that there's a jury question over exactly what was meant at that famous —

THE COURT: Now your argument on knowledge is --

MR. LAUER: Yes.

THE COURT: Hold on. You want a partial dismissal on that ground on certain years.

MR. LAUER: Yes, each year, and they're significant.

And one last point. And, please, I think you understand, for the purpose of the record, and I think your Honor has heard enough on the issue of the release, but for the purpose of the record, we disagree with the Court's thinking on this. We believe the issue, frankly, is crystal clear on our way, and there has been -- I've got to do this, right?

THE COURT: I already told you, I thought it was fully preserved. But what you're saying now, which I have frequently heard, but mostly from my in-laws, is you don't know what you're talking about.

MR. LAUER: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. GLUCK: Your Honor, I'll limit my remarks to just these last few points.

What we're now dealing with is, basically as I understand it, a request to limit the period.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GLUCK: Firstly, I understand.

Secondly, the contention that the analysis is the same for breach of duty and fraud is rejected for the following reasons.

On the breach of duty side, there's the duty of care. If, counter-factually, because I'm going to read to the Court a bunch of evidence, if, counter-factually, there wasn't evidence that Mr. Bodner was actually aware that proximate to the Black Elk explosion, there's no way the NAV could have gone up, and there's no way incentive fees could have been paid, forget management. Even then, a reasonable jury could find that duty of care breached. That's on duty of care.

On coconspirator. Excuse me. On fraud, I respectfully take issue with the way that Mr. Lauer characterized the timing analysis, and here's why. This Court

dismissed the conspiracy count on the basis that it was wholly duplicative of conspiracy and cited a number of cases --

THE COURT: Wholly, I think you misspoke, but anyway.

One was duplicative of the other, but --

MR. GLUCK: Right. It was interesting to me for whatever reason, so I decided to read all those cases. They all concern administrative dismissals of duplicative claims.

Now, if, in fact, they are duplicative --

THE COURT: I want to make sure I know the point you're making. If someone joins a conspiracy and they are liable for what the conspirators have done before, if one aids and abets a fraudulent scheme, one becomes liable for what they did before, as well, I think.

MR. GLUCK: Well, I believe that was a distinction
Mr. Lauer was trying to make and I will suggest that's
something I pored over. And the conclusion is that, A, I
believe the Court's right, and one who decides to aid and abet
should be liable for what's come before. And I think if we
looked at the collection of precedent throughout the United
States, we would find good support for that contention.
However, the law is crystal clear in New York, appellate, as to
the point of conspiracy. So my point is that if it was
duplicative, I prefer the crystal clear one.

Secondly, on the issue of evidence, the explosion at Black Elk occurred mid-November 2012. I will refer the Court

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to PX 554, which is in evidence, and that is an email containing an attachment from seaport, which is an investment research group. That report, which was sent from David Steinberg to David Bodner, strongly indicates that the remaining common equity in Black Elk, zero. And one, you cannot tell me that Mr. Bodner did not know about the magnitude of the investment in Black Elk, and when you lose \$200 million, there's no way to make it up.

Secondly, I would refer the Court to PX 434, which is a pre-fees distribution email in 2013 on the Black Elk Opportunities Fund. Now, our thesis is as follows. Mr. Fuchs testified, at page 270 to 272 of his trial testimony, the Black Elk explosion was a, quote, all hands on deck, unquote, situation at Platinum, at the office where Mr. Bodner was every day. And the decision was made to -- almost every I know that's been an issue. Most days when he went to work. And the decision was made to scramble and try to get this BEOF fund together and Bodner is copied, or at least So the notion that there's no evidence that Angela is. Mr. Bodner -- no evidence that Mr. Bodner knew that there was a serious problem, specious. At the time, before the distribution is made, both based on the Seaport and based on the all hands on deck testimony in this case.

The issue here is one of magnitude. When a fund like this, and we know that David Bodner was getting both the

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monthly NAV sheets, he was getting the special information, going to the office every day, when you lose \$200 million, there's no way to make it up. But you see, here's the thing, we don't need to prove that David Bodner knew what the new true NAV was. I believe that was the implication of Mr. Lauer's testimony to say, well, how do we know that David Bodner didn't know the exact calculation? Forget management fees, I'll concede the management fees for that month. What I'm saying, what plaintiff is saying is that he knew there wasn't an increase - that was impossible. And certainly not an increase of the magnitude that was the result in \$14 million of incentive fees being paid out. Impossible. That is what our expert, whose testimony is in evidence, stated as his official conclusion. What is your view on the value, the increase in NAV, not the actual NAV, but the increase in NAV from 2012 to Impossible. So there is not only evidence -- no reasonable person, we'll submit to the jury, no reasonable person could think otherwise.

And then on top of it, on top of it going back to first principals, fiduciaries have a duty of care. So if you didn't know, you should have investigated as to why \$14 million -- I think it's 14 or 18, but whatever. If he didn't know, he should have investigated as to why this very large distribution was being made in this calamitous year.

And then, secondly, we've talked about what the

analysis is on conspiracy, aiding and abetting.

THE COURT: I want to hear from defense counsel in a minute, but just, my recollection is that my primary reason for dismissing the civil conspiracy count, though I may have had additional reasons regarding duplicativeness, was that under New York law, there's not a separate civil tort for conspiracy. That doesn't mean, of course, that you can't prove a conspiracy to the extent it's relevant, for example, to the admission of statements of coconspirators, that's right there in the Federal Rules of Evidence.

So I'm not sure that the bait of what follows from my dismissal of the federal conspiracy count really is so much a question of duplicativeness or nonduplicativeness, I may have said things about that, but I'm sure from this and many, many, many other summary judgment cases who are in civil conspiracy, there is simply no separate civil conspiracy tort under New York law, but that doesn't mean you can't prove a conspiracy in proving liability on what you do allege.

So, the analogy here would be that even if the charge is aiding and abetting, if you can show that the aiding and abetting was pursuant to a conspiracy, then it brings in earlier stuff.

But now let me hear from defense counsel.

MR. GLUCK: That's exactly what --

MR. LAUER: Duty of care has no application in this

case. Going back to the summary judgment, the Court ruled that what was left in the case is showing that he's a fiduciary and that he came to have knowledge that the assets were inflated. There's no -- the management agreement between Platinum

Management and PPVA expressly eliminates negligence for this kind of duty. Basically, in order to --

THE COURT: But I want you to address two things, you tell me which of these two arguments you're making. If I had no knowledge that NAVs had been inflated previously, but I become aware of that knowledge on day X, but it is part of a scheme to defraud investors or whomever, once I then join the scheme, why am I not liable subject to aiding and abetting or whatever for every wrong committed pursuant to the scheme?

MR. LAUER: Your Honor, a scheme is not charged, that's my first answer.

My second answer, I believe, generally, in civil —

THE COURT: I believe the definition of fraud is a scheme to obtain money or property by means of false or fraudulent representations or promises.

MR. LAUER: Second answer is I believe in — and we can brief this — civil law, for what is essentially an aiding and abetting, you're liable for what you cause, not for what happened before you.

THE COURT: All right. I think here, because even though it's only 10 minutes after 6:00 and I know you're both

anxious to stay here and offer arguments for several more hours, here's where I come down.

I think the motion for judgment in defendant's favor on both the remaining claims on the basis that a fiduciary relationship or, in the case of fraud, a failure to meet the requirements that you have special knowledge that needs to be disclosed, that part of the motion is denied. I think there is enough for the jury to find. They're very important arguments to the contrary as a factual matter, and that, of course, that is why this is an interesting case to say the least.

With respect to the other motion, which is to eliminate liability or certain of the years involved, that, I think, might turn on the law of aiding and abetting. So I will reserve judgment on that and allow both sides to brief it. If you want me to decide it tomorrow, you have to give me the briefs by later tonight. If you'd rather have the weekend to do it, I'll reserve judgment until Monday. I see some of the real parties at interest favoring the latter possibility. You must have had at least three hours of sleep in the last week, I mean, come on.

MR. LAUER: You want to do it tonight?

MR. GLUCK: No, I'd like the weekend.

MR. LAUER: You'd like the weekend?

MR. GLUCK: I'm actually a little tired myself.

MR. LAUER: I have to pretend to consult.

MC8Cpla8 THE COURT: I think the answer is clear. Any briefing on that subject needs to be sent to the Court by 5 o'clock Sunday, and I will decide that part of the motion on Monday. Very good. Thank you, all, for your very helpful arguments and we'll see you tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. (Adjourned to December 9, 2022 at 9:00 a.m.)

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